# VOLUME I.

THE EXAMINER;

PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHES.

COMMUNICATIONS.

with that of bondinan; and strangers and to take the whole away. bondmen were to be the objects of peculinr 2d. The removal of slavery from Ken-

Thou shall not deliver unto his master he serrant that is escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best, thou shall not oppress him. Dent. 23 15, 16.

There is nothing in the context to modify or luni: in any way the meaning of this statute. It stands entirely disconnected with what precedes and with what follows, and must, therefore, be understood according to the full import of the terms in which it is written. It does not, indeed, prohibit the master retaining his own servant if he can; but it does positively forbid any one helping him to do it. It gives the servant the same chance to escape that was granted to the homicide by laws pertaining to the eities of refuge, in Num. 35.

derstood in it fullest sense. A worthy ser vant, treated according to the principle of the Mosaic code, would never desert a werthy master-a worthy master would never desire to be afflicted with a worthless servant-and a worthless master has no business with a servant of any kind. We have already seen how easy the Mosaie code designedly made it to deprive a worthless master of all his servants. The statute, understood in its fullest sense, is in exact accordance with the whole spirit and design of the Mosaic law of servitude-which was so to limit and modify and civilize the slavery actually existing, that it should become n system of voluntary labor, sustained by the mutual advantage of both master and ser-

pretation, and directly at variance with the

African Colonization, No. 6. The removal of slavery from our country has always been connected with the aggregate amount of the slaves, and their annual increase. With these calculations in the mind, it has been judged impracticable to get rid of it by colonization. But this is: not the best way to view it to know whether it be possible to get rid of it. Virginia has been sending away her slaves to other slave States, until she has not only removed the annual increase of what was her capital, but she has reduced her capital by several thousands. It has been done by taking away those who were producers.

C. E. S.

Jewish lawyer, Maimonides. Compare, years there would be none of the 8,000 in the same as in the first plan, as to deaths Lord your God. Lev. 24: 22. The away without difficulty. As to the expense tucky. Hebrews had been both strangers and slaves of removing them, it can be met by the in the land of Egypt, they had been griev. State making an appropriation of \$5,000 oppressed; and their wise and hu- a year, so long as it shall be necessary to ne legislator frequently reminds them of remove those who are to go. If the reader their former sufferings to excite their tender- judges there are some of the free blacks est sympathies towards those who were in that ought not to be removed because of the circumstances among themselves. The their unsuitableness, as colenists, then we tern stranger is often used synonymously decrease the number to go, and the expense

regard, especially in respect to the enjoy- tucky. We will give three plans to do it. ment of religious privileges. Compare the 1st plan. The increase shall be taken law of the Sabhath, Exod. 20: 10. The away. Let a law be passed that all horn grenth day is the Sabbath of the Lord in, and after, the year 1850, shall be free my God, in it then shalt not do any work, born; but subject to the owner of the moth-

nway	eacn	year to enect	the object	•
In	1840	there were	166,817	slaves.
64	1841	44	168,853	4.4
p 6	1842	4+	170,254	4.6
0.4	1843	4.6	176,107	4.6
- 11	18-11	4.6	178,837	6.4
66	1845	9.6	183,749	44
9.6	1846	11	185,582	4.4
PEN		1 1	the classes	11100000

This table shows that the staves increas-

d	as fol	lov	vs, from	<b>—</b>					
	1840	to	1841,		_			v	2,036
	1841	to	1842,			٠			1,401
									5,853
,	1543	to	1844,	_		۰			2,730
	1844	to	1845.	-	-			-0	4,905
	1845	10	1846,				-		1,840
	But w	ve l	lave ar	oth	er	tab	le	bv	which

years	-				
0		under	16 yeurs,	91,386	slaves
	1841		11	92,844	
4.5	1842		0 +	92,844	9.9
	1843		. 9	96,107	• •
61	1844		14	96,297	9.6
	1845		61	99,958	4.4
	1846		61	99,904	P 1
			1	the amount	and ir

1	2011001		010			
	crease u	mder	16 years o	fag	e: from	1
l	1840 to	1841	inc. under	16 y	18.1,45	8 slaves
l	1841 to	1842		0.6	6,00	0 "
ĺ	1812 to	1843	46	6.6	3,26	
i	1843 to	1844	66	46	19	_
ı	1844 to			64	7 3,66	1
ı	1845 to	1846	decrea	se w	185 5	4 11
i						

terms, applies only to slaves escaping from crease of 1843 will be the increase of will be taken to other States, &c. other nations, is wholly gratuitous, entirely 1850, viz: 5,853: or the greatest in-1845, viz: 3,661 as the increase of 1850. contrary to all the principles of legal inter. crease under 16 years, which was in entire spirit of the Mosaic code. It is a None shall die of either number, nor be State of those over 16, is but 8,518: that positive statute, and a statute must be strict. incapable by disease, or vice, from emigras'stent with this understanding of it. On year they are to go, viz: 1872. If any of every principle of interpretation, we are this class should have children, they are to number to be taken is materially lessened; male, has on arrival in Liberia a sufficient grew in population at a faster rate than We may lay it down as a general rule, there-But says an objector: "This would abol. and then it will grow smaller and smaller, quantity of land given to them to make these old slave States. ish the whole system of servitude, which it until none are found in the State, as slaves, in good commencement in their new home.

whole code to which it belongs was intend- 2d plan. The removal of those between ed to accomplish, and which it actually did 20 and 43. We will refer to the same reaccomplish in the Hebrew nation? I think ports to learn how the slaves, over 16 years old, have increased in the State.

ln	1840, slaves	over 1	6, were	75,431
66	1841	**	66	76,009
66	1842		66	77,410
66	1843	66	66	80,000
**	1844	46	44	82,540
69	1845	66	66	82,784
16	1846	66	66	85,678
Fron	n this table v	ve lea over 1	rn thut 6 years fi	the in-
	) to 1841,	W		578

2,590

2.540

1,244

1.894

1841 to 1842,

1842 to 1843,

1843 to 1844,

1844 to 1845,

1845 to 1846,

55. There were 5,000 over 55 and up. State. 1st. The removal of the free blacks .- wards. Halve the 16,000 to get those There are 8.000 of this class in the Suite, under 45-which is 8,000. Add this 8000, of this number 1,500 are males, and 1,520 to 5,000; which makes 13,000, over 45, are semales between 16 and 45. Tuke years old in the State. Deduct this number To the people of West Virginia; showing first, those who are married, with their chil- from 85,678 those over 16 in the State, and The servant had the same religious dren: after such are removed, then remove we have 12,618, between 20 and 43 to be privileges, and instructions as his the unmarried. Say that each family will removed. This is sufficiently near to show and was thus regarded and treated average four children. This would give our plan. Take from this capital 2,000 aw as in all respects a man, an imsix to each family. Draw for 100 famiadults, those who are married, and let their also, texts like the locality of emigrating, and no removals frequent occurrence in the Mosaic code. and would, in a few years, be in their of slaves to other slave States. Four ships, Also, thou shall not oppress a stranger; graves. Or take those who are betwien making each two voyages, will take the two classes of States were about equal in is nearly as large, nearly as fertile, and fills their places with nefor ye know the heart of a stranger, see 21 and 24, males and semales. Of this class whole emigration for a year. This plan population: the free States had 1,968,000 quite equal in other gifts of nature. She groes. takes from the eapital to place it at inter- inhabitants, and the slave States 1,961,000; had greatly the advantage too in the outset Exod. 23: 9. Ve shall have one manner could be taken in one year, or the reader est in Liberia, and the interest that is taken so that they started even in therace of population. She of lare, as well for the stranger as for may divide them off to go in as many years old, becomes capital to lation; for the superior extent of the slave started with five and a half inhabitants to one of your own country: for I am the as he pleases. It is seen they can be taken have its interest in Liberia, instead of Ken. States gave them an advantage in the race, the square mile, and came out with 20;

In making the druft, the number to emigrate shall be drawn, say in 1850-1000 nusbands, and 1000 wives, from the whole number between 20 and 43. They are hired out by the County Court for two years time been added to the latter. to pay expense of removal, &c. In 1852 they leave for Liberia. In 1851 the draft not sufficient to make up the number to go, States. then let the unmarried be selected. In no case shall an owner be required to let more than one go, male or female, until all the on nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor er, until 20 years old. When 20, such owners have had one taken from them, be-THY MAN SERVANT, NOR THY MAID SER- shall be hired out by the County Court for tween the ages given, viz: 20, and 43. Thus the removal falls equally on all. In to Liberia, and give an outfit. We will case an owner owns the husband of the wife may see how many would have to be taken with the wife; and the single man become the property of the man that has sent hus habited free Territory, contained about band and wife. But this would be a rare 360,000 square miles. The slave country

3d plan. The removal of those between pled as the free country. 20 and 28, male and female. All born in Some advocates of slavery apologise for 1850, and afterwards, in the State, shull be for this result, by ascribing it to foreign emifree born. At 20 they shall be hired out gration, which, they say, goes almost for six years by the County Court, without wholly to the free States. We deny that it those who owned the mother wished to keep goes, almost wholly to the free States. but them in his service for six years. This if it did; what are we to iter from the time is a compensation to the owner of the fact? 'That Slavery does not check the mother, for his consent to lose his slave growth of States? No; but on the contraproperty. After the six years, the person shall be hired out to pay his passage, and ways; partly by repelling emigrants who have an outfit to Liberia. The children would come from the free States and from they may have shall go with them. They foreign countries-which it does, and partly are 28 when they emigrate. We will take by driving out free laborers from the slave ties and degrees, has a pernicious influence we the highest rumber of the increase over 16 States into the free States-which it does, There is no injustice done by this law us.

Can learn what is the annual number under that we find in the Anditor's Reports, viz: also.

But this general companison between the second reports of ago in the State for these 2,590 for the year 1842, as the number to amounts to 92,566 souls. can learn what is the annual number under that we find in the Auditor's Reports, viz: also. emigrate in the year—or we will allow two classes of States, does not truly measure complete form. the whole increase as given of the the effect of slavery in checking the growth we have now seen how slavery, when am are decreasing, at what rate the following 1843, which was 5,853. Allowing that first place, it takes in the new thinly peo. the growth of population; and finally turns 20 years old, it will be seen the whole ting on new soils of the best quality, has slavery, when in partial operation, or mixed Two methods may be adopted to take in the State. And when the last emigra- lation.

Perhaps the reader will be aided in his that from 1840 to 1816, the increase in the

servants, their service and in fact rights in State.

Kentucky who have no slaves are not taxed to pay the owner for emancipation of his slave, nor for his removal: nor is the owner taxed for the removal of his own servant, or that of another. And that the owners of or that of another. And that the owners of or that of another. And that the owners of or that of another. And that the owners of or that of another. And that the owners of or that of another. And that the owners of of another of States. For our part, we or that of another. And that the owners of of the removal and the carolinas, were not far of the removal and that the owners of of the removal and that the owners of of the removal and the carolinas, were not far of the removal and the carolinas and philosophical. At the lead of the removal and the carolinas are not far of the removal and the carolinas slaves may feel that they are not the great hind at the ingathering of desolation. Most are grieved and mortified, to think of the prove the art of husbandry.

INER;
In our last number we laid down figures in order to find the capital to be removed, as our basis for the benefit of the year 1846, as our basis for the benefit of the argument, as the number in 1850, when a law to that effect shall go into operation to remove those included in this sent number we will follow the same method to show that the whole black population to remove those included in this bolder and the non-slaveholder. Either of the plans can remove alayery from the State, and most complete trial of it and the condition of our veneration with removal, let the tax on elave to that the whole slave population of the argument, as the number in 1850, when a law to that effect shall go into operation to remove those included in this bolder and the non-slaveholder. Either of the plans can remove alayery from the State, for the law of gradual emancipation of the united of the argument, as the number in 1850, when a law to that effect shall go into operation to remove those included in this bolder and the non-slaveholder. Either of the plans can remove alayery from the State, for the law of gradual emancipation of the united of the argument, as the number in 1850, when a law to that effect shall go into operation to remove those included in this bolder and the non-slaveholder. Either of the plans can remove alayery from the State, for the law of gradual emancipation of the united of the argument, as the number, the plank the induction of our veneration with removal, let the tax on elave to the united of the argument, as the number in 1850, when a law to that the whole slave population of the argument, as the number in 1850, when a law to that the amount be taken from the United States. In our present the plank the amount be taken from the united States. In our present the plank the amount be taken from the united States. In our present the plank the non-slaveholder. Either of the present the plank the united States are the plac

A COLONIZATIONIST. ADDRESS

that slavery is injurious to the public welfare, and that it may be gradually abolished, without detriment to theri ghts

far more equivalent to their small inferiority Ohio started with one inhabitant to the

free States had gained 276,000 inhabitants the beginning. Much of Ohio was then, more than the slave States; though Louisi, and for a long time afterwards, in posses and with her population, had is the mean- sion of the Indians. Ohio is by this time

gaining more and more on the slave States both by natural increase and by the influx is made from the same ages to be hired out at each successive census, up to the last of emigrants; while Kentucky has for for the same purpose. They will leave in 1840, when they had a population of twenty years been receiving much fewer 9,729,000, against 7,320,000 in the slave emigrants than Ohio, and multitudes of her

This result is more surprising when we newer and vet newer countries. 000 square miles, at least; while the in

none die, but all live, und are found over pled slave States, where slave labor opera. it into a decline. We have seen also that number can be taken away, which ever not had time to do its work of impoverish. with a larger proportion of free labor hangs number you select to emigrate. The ta- ment and desolation; and because, in the like a dead weight upon a country, and ble that shows the increase annually of second place, it takes in some States, both makes it drag heavily onwards in the march what goes over 16 years is before the reader, old and new, in which the slaves are com. of population. to learn the stream that feeds the capital or paratively few, and a predominance of free Increase of population depends upon in-

this period, 243 per cent.

is in 1814 there were 91,386 slaves over 16 in proportion, as the free States. They interpreted. It is expressed in terms the strict ing at the time specified. Nor shall any interpreted. It is expressed in terms the strict ing at the time specified. Nor shall any interpreted. It is expressed in terms the strict ing at the time specified. Nor shall any interpreted. It is expressed in terms the strict ing at the time specified. Nor shall any interpreted. It is expressed in terms the strict ing at the time specified. Nor shall any ought to have gained about twice as much; for they had at first only seven inhabitants ought to have gained about twice as much; for they had at first only seven inhabitants of the seven that the whole of either native only had upwards of twelve, but on the statute in the whole Mosaic code incention.

It is in 1844 there were 91,386 slaves over 16 in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living at the time specified. Nor shall any whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail in proportion, as the free States. They whenever the means of living begin to fail the time securities whenever the means of living begin to fai Let it be remembered the married man, climate. Even cold, barren New England, many, if not more, will not emigrate, until ubliged as honest men, to receive the statute go with the mother. In a few years, the the widow, the single adult, male and fe-

was one object of the Mosaic code to maintain and regulate; and it is absurd to interpret one statute in contrariety to the whole system." I grant that the statute thus under.

About nail the territory of these old stave borers."

The first plan gives the owner the servant until 20 years old, as compensation for raising him or her. The second plan other hand, allow for removal of adult system. The second plan of the matural increase of pretty accurate fluct. Or its contrariety in the ealth borers."

The first plan gives the owner the servant until 20 years old, as compensation for raising him or her. The second plan of the matural increase of population has chiefly taken place. On the population has chiefly taken place. On the slaves, male and female, before the law goes to be a statute thus under. system. I grant that the statute thus understood would in the first effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect then you lesses the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands, a singular pheinto effect the producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands are producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands are producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands are producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands are producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands are producing class in such numbers old slave-labored low-lands are producing class are pro stood would in time break up the whole system of involuntary, compulsory servi
tude—and this leafer and plane. It is to be taken away on this plan. It is to be to the system of involuntary, compulsory servi
tude—and this leafer and plane. It is to be to the policed by this plane. It is to be to the policed by the policed by

> It is in the last period of ten years, from none emigrated, the number would be inthem as property, which are not included in the plan selected to in the uses specified in the plan selected to of slavery has shown its worst effects in the carry out the removal of slavery from the old Southern States. Including the increase in their newly settled, and western counties, years from 1830 to 1840, Virginia lost by While either of the plans is being carrito receive the emigration from Kentucky.
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> The number assumed to go out in any one old middle States 26 per cent. East Vir.
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> The number assumed to go out in any one old middle States 26 per cent. East Vir.
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> The number assumed to go out in any one old middle States 26 per cent. East Vir. year is given on the ground that emigration will go on every year from other States to Liberia. The waois population of Richmond and Liberia. The waois population of Richmond and Liberia. The waois population of the Virginia supplies the Virginia supplies. The waois population of the State of Mississippi and expressed his satisfaction to M. Fossati. One or two other towns, her population con-tinues to decline. Old Virginia was the Some Virginia politicians proudly—yes, Kentucky who have no slaves are not tax- first to sow this land of ours with slavery; proudly,—fellow-citizens,—call our old

square mile, and came out with 38. Ken-Twenty years later, it was found that the tucky had full possession of her territory at considerably more than twice as thickly The free States continued is run ahead, peopled as Kentucky; yet she still gains citizens have been yearly moving off to

consider that in 1790, the slave States had In Tennessee the proportion of slaves is a territory embracing 220,000 square miles, about the same, and the effects are about against 160,000 square miles in the free the same, as in Kentucky. Missouri is too States; and that as new States and Terti- new a country to afford instruction on this tories were added to the old, the class of subject; but her physical advantages are slave States still gained in Territory, as drawing such a multitude of free emigrants 6. Full provision was made to secure take the Second Auditor's reports since that is drawn to go, then let a man unmar-

> they have eaten up nearly every green thing. not two thousand.) composed between a fourth and a fifth part of her population. Her progress under this dead weight, has been much slower than that of her neighbor Pennsylvania; and would be completely stopped, if this free neighbor did not send a vivifying influence into her upper counties and her city of Bal.

Our own West Virginia furnishes conclusive evidence, that slavery, in all quantion the public welfare. But we reserve this

slaves in the most favorable year, that of and prosperity of States; because, in the in full operation, first checks, and then stops, table will show:

fountain. In 1878 the plan goes into opera- labor counteracts the destructive tendencies crease in the means of living. Wherever ter, the following notice of Emancipation lu the tion for removal. As the years roll around, of slavery. Such are the old State of the three great branches of productive intion for removal. As the years roll around, of slavery. Such are the old State of the three great franches of productive interpretation for removal. As the years roll around, of slavery. Such are the old State of the three great franches of productive interpretation of the July dustry, Agriculture, Manufactures and Comthat bind them together in Liberia. When besides others: as Kentucky and Tennessee; merce, or any of them, continue to yield inilustry produces a surplus beyond the pretemptation to defraud the master. This ble of the slaves. 2. Take the increase will find christian burial in the State. On of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, in The only exceptions to it are partial and temporary in their occurrence. Population ed in the most unlimited and equivoca, in any of the six years given; say the inassume as in the other plans, that none contained in 1790, 1,968,000 inhabitants. but then it can be, only by allowing to population of 1,473,000; and in 1840, of progress. In this country, where emigration of 1,473,000; and in 1840, of tion to new territories is so easy, the people then, the statu que shall be preserved. Nevertion to new territories is so easy, the people theless, it is our will that the children of slaves,

fore, that the quantity of emigration from a About half the territory of these old slave State is a pretty accurate index of its com-

penetrate the heart of every Virginian, that py. They may properly be called the West In-There are certain drugs, of which large from the year 1790 to this time, Virginia tloses are poisonous, but small ones are in: bas lost more people by emigration, than all nocent or even salutary. Slavery is not of the old free States together. Up to 1840, this kind. Large doses of it kill, it is true, when the last census was taken, she had but smaller doses, mix them as you will; lost more by nearly 300,000. She has sent, are sure to sicken and debilitate the body or we should rather say, she has driven from politic. This can be abundantly proved by her soil—at least one third of all the emiexamples. For one, let us take the rich grants, who have gone from the old States cannibals have been tamed by its influence, and the description of the shape of Jewish lawyer, and lawyer, and lawyer, and lawyer, and lawyer, and lawyer, also, texts like the following, which are of the State, but those who are too old to go; incapability of emigrating, and no removals ed to the richest products of Agriculture.

TO BE CUNTINUED.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter speaks most enconragingly of the prospects of the Anti-Slavery cause in France and Holland, and it also furnishes statistics relating to slavery to the

The following table is a fearful exhibition of the waste of life produced by slave labor:

population of burinam, 1835—1844.							
	F	ree.			Have.		
Vears.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Ken.	Women.	Total.	Grand total.
1835	4,097	4.360		46,021	25,608	51,269	60,991
1836	4,682	4,447		25,367	25,228	50,795 50,595	59,321 59,354
1534	4.762	1,653-2		25,500	91,895	30,775	
1=39	4.330	4,1400		24.650	24,839	49.489	
1540	4:411	4,935	9 346		24,292	48,176	
1241	4,450	3.055	9,514	23.248	25,760	47,000	36,323
1842	4,467	5,130	9.597	12,716	23.319	46,1155	
1843	4 50H	3,119	9,636	25 7.5	One lotte	45,170	
1844	4,496	5,216	9,712	21,999	99,056	43,285	59.597

6. Full provision was made to secure take the Second Auditor's reports since the secon 1840 us our guide, to find the annual inowner, and the husband be given up to go,
crease of the slaves in Kentucky, that we
the genius of military inhabited, contained an area of 580,fore "the genius of military inhabited, contained an area of 580,they would have amounted to 70,000 in 1844, slich were boarders. As Enthey would have amounted to 70,000 in 1844, slich were boarders. Maryland has comparatively few slaves, 997; so that nearly eighteen thousand lives were The death of Rev. N. M. Owen, brother of Rev. and these are found chiefly about her old destroyed by this wretched system of labor. Joseph Owen, and an accepted Missionary on was therefore less than haif as thickly peo-

On the whole, the slaves of Marvland have The population, free and colored, of the Dutch

	Free. Slaves.						
Colonies.	Veare.	Males	Females	Total.	Malest.	Females	Total.
Curação	184:	4,194	5.5.6	9.716	150,2	2,943	3,624
Bon-Aire	-	375	065	1.244	313		
Arulia		1,040-	1,167	2.071	247	303	550
St. Eustalius	1845	471	42	699	-	-	1,1164
Haha	1846	-	-	Glitt	1	9	
St. Martin	-	44	501	942	710	931	4.646

The number of slaves at Batavia, Samarang, example to a subsequent head of the argu- and Saurubaya, is estimated at 30,000; so that

As might be expected, the exports of Suri-

Exports.	1844.	1845,
Sugar, hogsheads, -	35,413,290	29,787,267
Coffee. " -	1,952,369	1,70H,479
Cotlon, " ~	1,112 239	H40,445
Rum, gallons, -	30,734	21,756
Mulasses, do	1,073,777	1,027,133

We transfer to our coinmns, from the Repor-

that bind them together in Liberta. When besides others: as Kentucky and Tennessee; merce, or any of them, continue to yield inthe first emigration on this plan leaves, they in which slavery, though deeply injurious, is creasing products, the population will ingo knowing that not a slave child is born itself held in check by a free laboring popul crease at the same rate; because then ining rescript for the abolition of slavery:

"Christian VIII, by the grace of God, King and six months nearly. want,—that the master might have neither motive not power to oppress the servant, and that the servant might have no strong and more families of Denmark, &c., moved by feelings of justice and the servant might have no strong and that the servant might have no strong and more families of Denmark, &c., moved by feelings of justice and the servant might have no strong and more families of Denmark, &c., moved by feelings of justice and the servant might have no strong and that the servant might have no strong and servant might have no st welfare of our colonies in the West Indies, as well as the Interests of the planters in those of N. H., and Rev. W. L. Richards, of Brookwas the point which was reached at last, as given in the last table, that shows how and towards all this the statutes tended.

Well as the interests of the planters in those colonies, we will decide that the erbitrary pewmay increase to a small degree, while the slave owners possess over their many are yearly added to the class under when the law goes into effect by voluncolonies, we will decide that the orbitrary pew-The assumption that this statute, express. 16 years. Let us take the highest increase tary emancipation for the purpose—and we New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, yearly products of industry are stationary: slaves shell entirely cease; but, in order to pro-

contained in 1790, 1,968,000 inhabitants. but then it can be, only by allowing to and in 1840, 6,760,000; having gained, in this period, 243 per cent.

but then it can be, only by allowing to measures necessary for preparing this transition stoddard and Danforth, with their wives, for in the state of the staves, this change shall not take place until twelve years from the date of ond wife for the Sho Karens; Rev. Mr. Sum-The four old slave States had in 1790, a with the population, and must soon stop its 28th July, 1859, and from the present time till

Thanksgiving.—

and propose the measures to be taken for carrying into execution the provisions of the above rescript, and Insure the subsistence of the negroes after their emancipation, as well as

THE SABBATH IN SCOTLAND.—The system of involuntary, compulsory servei.

Indeed and this, I affirm, is the very thing which Moss intended to do, the very thing which Moss in the State are attended with the reflection, or the part of those who carry numbers of the part of those who the control of the part of those who the part of the p

POPULATION OF ROME. -- The city is di- begun by taking off the bed of plaster which last year by 5,684.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.-Tho Sandwich Islands, which 30 years ago were in a state of atterly savage ignorance, poverty, and wretchedness, are now, through the efforts of missionarles, becoming very important to commerce, as well as intelligent, virtuous, penorful, and hap-

miles. They ere very fertile, producing sugar-cane of better quality than any other part of the world. The population now numbers 108, 000; imports \$475,000; exports \$46,000. The Feejee Islands furnish enother striking

power of Christianity over the characters of the

to the richest products of Agriculture.

At the first census in the year 1790, these was classes of States were about equal in is nearly as large, nearly as fertile, and fills their places with neduring the year; but our increese of numbers gives but a poor idea of the extent of the good work. Those who have had a name to live have been quickened; and, Indeed, all have partaken more or less of the blessed boon of saving grace. ome of them had but very lately ebande acuthenism; yet their knowledge of the gaspel, and the propriety with which they axpressed themselves in prayer, would have done eredit to a person who had been born and educated in a Christian country."

> MISSIONARIES IN CHINA .- Dr. Devan, of the Santist mission in China, has published, in the laptist Missionary Magazine for November, ome interesting facts in relation to the longevily of missionaries in China, and other particuiars. From the commescement of the mission to Sebruary, 1547, twenty-six female missionaies have died, the average duration of their nissionary life being four years foor months. of male missionaries thirteen; average term of ervice, seven years and six months. Of the isty-three missionaries in China-thirty-nine nen and Iwenty-four women-the average nissionery service to the above date was, of males, five years and six mouths; and of females, three years and three months. Of nearly onehtrd of the twenty-six female missionaries who have died, the cause of disease was dysen-

Had the slaves increased at the same rate as the Chronicle for November, says the Greek mission glish vessel had spoken the Orissa, in which were Rev. J. M. Jamieson and his porty, all well.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Mr. Jeremiah Taylor, late of the New Haven Theol. Seminary, was ordained paster of the Congregational church in Wenham, on Wednesday last. Three brothers assisted in the ordaining services: Rev. Oliver A. Taylor, of Manchester, Rev. Rufus Taylor, of Shrewsbury, N. J., and Rev. Timothy Taylor, of Salersville, R. I. The entire family of brushers are now pasters of the church.—Boston ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONS .- The total namher of members aided to all the churches during

the past year is 1,207, the total number of mem bern in all the churches, including Jamaica, being 55 463. There are also 249 stations and substations, 231 agents, not including Jamaica. The total number of day-schools is 156, of children taught in day-schools, 5,696, and of children taught in Subbath schools, 12,451 THE BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION for the State of Kentucky, says the Maysville Eagle, which convened in that city on Thursday, 14th

uil., brought its session to a close on Salurday night, the 16th nit. The meeting was interesting and harmonious throughout; business of considerable importance to the denomination in the State was happily terminated. NATIVE MINISTRY IN INDIA .- It is stated that the missionaries of the Annual Assembly's enteen or eighteen native youths, in Northern India, In different stages of preparation for the

gospel ministry. This is an important work. The rearing of a native ministry is the main BAPTIST MISSIONARIES IN EASTERN ASIA .- Of

Rev. Caleb E. Baldwin and wife, of Bloom

EMBARKATICS OF MISSIONARIES .- Sailed in the

THANKSGIVING .- It appears that thirteen of the United States have appointed the 25th of November, as a day of Thacksgiving—viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—The General

Synod of this Denomination, have appointed a Delegation of three ministers and two siders, to CONSECUTION OF REV. Da. BURGESS .- The

consecration of Rev. Dr. Burgess, as Bishop of the diocese of Maine, took place at Christ Church in Hartford on Sunday, Oct. 31st, and was wilnessed by a very large congregation. DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.-The Rev. Samuel

Cornelius Clopton, Missionary of the Foreign

tant operation. The work has been already

A novelty in sooth-has departed from NEW ORDER OF NOBILITY. - The King Constantinople to explore the Taurus and

The Cincinnati Chronicle, referring to the report of the Anditor, makes the following just estimate of the value of Slave-Capital:

"Number of Siaves in Kentncky, \$58,115,984 Aggregate vaine, Average value of each individual, Estimating the cost of keeping a family, on the lowest scale of comfortable life, the average cost of a family of six persons, (including all the children,) cannot be less than \$300 per annum. Applying these aggregates to the whole number slaves in Kentucky, and we find that the cost of keeping slaves, amounts, in each year, to more than Thirteen Millions of Dollars!

The total valuation of the State is \$254,716,-163. The cost of keeping the Slaves, then, seives, the result la production to the State, would be at least equal to what it now is, while the enormous tax upon other property would not exist. This, however, is a question in Kentneky.

And a very serious question, too-one which cannot be blinked except to her detriment, in every way.

### The Compinint-The Answer.

The Parkersburgh (Va.) Gazette complains of the number of citizens leaving the Old Dominion. "Hundreds are going," it says "to the far West. What is to be done? How shall the evil be remedied? If no remedy be applied, Virginia will become almost a wilderness."

To this the Norfolk Herald, n lesding Journal of Eastern Virginia, replies:-

Now in this there is nothing that should cause regret in Virginia. Let those who are lured by the prospect of gain, or who really believe that they can better their condition by emigrating to the new States, follow their bent-and take their slaves along with them! The vacuum may cause a momentary weakness, but it will only be to recruit with two-fold vigor. The place of every slave will in time be filled by a hardy, indastrions, tax-paying, musket-bearing freemau, of the right stuff to people a free State, which VIRGINIA IS DESTINED TO SE ONE OF THESE DAVE, and the sooner (consistently with reason) the better for her own good.

Be not too certain, ueighbor, of your conclusion. It may be the reverso of what you suppose; Dr. Ruffner supposes it will, if slavery be continued But this is clear, that the true policy of Virginia and Kentucky, is, to retain their people, and thus prevent even any "momentary weakness," and at the same, to give freemen

That will stop emigration, and Insure immigration-will retain our present population, and add largely to it from other States; and the soon. ciaimed by both Republics, but then under the juer this specific is applied the better. The lierald is emphatic on this point, and we honor it for and tolerate no suspense

leading Virginis, the mother, in this great and prosecution of it became thereby National. goodly work !

### The Way.

Our Carolina friends have raised thirty thou-

led, they are the men for it.

act with the same viger! Pit energy against of its existence. energy-meet enthusiasm with enthusiasm-let 4. Resolved, as the further opinion of this great cause, and who would fear the encounter purposes and objects the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the or doubt about the result? Up, then, friends,

# Mr. Ciny's Speech.

The great speech of Mr. Clay is not yet ont.

ington. If so, we shall have it early next week. There are some jacidents, however, connected with the delivery of the speech, which show the with the delivery of the speech, which show the come a right and duty of Congress to adopt the spirit of the man and the occasion, and which nost efficacious measures arrest the further pro (several correspondents having noticed them,) gress of the war, taking care to make ample, wa desire to put on the record.

that he would have died rather than have voted purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it for a lie, (referring to the preamble of the waract) and which denounced slavery and the ea- were attained by a trenty of peace. tension of slavary.

pansed, and in his deepest voice, and most im-

posing manner, said: "I regard slavery as a great cvil-greatly to be

ed this announcement. "The dullest heart," only be effected and preserved by large standing Maysville, Covington, Lexington, and Franksays one correspondent, "would have bent tn- armies, and the constant application of milltnmultuonsly." "I wanted when he said this," decreased over the Mexican people, in the first included and true hearted Kentuckian, stance, but which, there would be just cause to 1831 1,100. 1832 1,500. "to give a yeli that would wake the nation."

The orator catching the full force of the feeiing around him, and rising with the occasion, ly incompatible with the genius of our Governaffirmed with deeper emphasis, and more stirring mant, and with the character of free and liberal

"Fifty years ago, I advocated the adoption of of its own laws, language, cherished religion the Pennsylvanta scheme of Emancipation, and and territory, to pursue its own happiness, nchad it been made the law, we should have been cording to what it may deem best for itself. entirely rid of the evil of Slavery. And with the added experience, observation, and reflection splendid and brilliant victories acidieved by our of these fifty years, I regret-I deeply regret- brave armies and their gallaut commanders, duand deplore—that that scheme—so wise, so politic, so jast, had not been adopted: FOR MY OFIN-IONS NOW ARE PRECISELY WHAT THEY WERE THEN."

was I to hear a Kentneklan, talking out so wish only a just and proper adjustment of the Mr. Tod danced with the Emperor's wife. Talk were arrayed before us, and we were obliged to the county of Grand Bassa shall have three, and bravely for freedom," adds another of our grav- limits of Texas. out citizens. "I tell you, my friend," affirms 7. Resolved, That we do, positively and ema young Emancipator, "Old Ilai (God bless phatically, disclaim and disavow any wish or dea young Emancipator, "Old Hal (God bless sire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of prupagating in the South, which will do wonders."

But from all accounts-Democratic as well as ted States, into such foreign territory. But from all accounts—Democratic as wen as

8. Resolved, That we invite our feilow-citizens of the United States, who are auxious for W. Huntington) on the night of the 31st Au-Mr. Ciay read and took the vote upon his sev- the restoration of the biessings of peace, or, if gust, owned in New York, from Rio Janeiro enth resolution. Here he paneed, as he did in the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, his apeech, and raising his tall form to its utmost height, uttered a short appeal "which thrilled eve-

ry heart." "I am now about to offer a resolution on another subject. I hope that this audience—I trust that this people who have hearts-will sastain It. Their hangr calls for a response. The common instice which animates and unites them, demands that they should repudiate the thought of acquiring territory for the purpose of extending the evil of slavery."

The andience waited not for the resolution! They knew what it was! And as one man a stood deafening cheer rang out. "No robbery," any how, said one. "No robbery for slavery least of of the country. We were now, said he, enall," exclaimed another. "And," says one of gaged in a bloody war,-that most desolaour correspondents, "the cheer told me, as I ting of all terrors, which, when associated with would tell the world, that Keatucky never was, pestllence and famine, was placed in the fore-mode in which most rank. and never will be, a propogandist of slavery, or Many persons had compared the opponents of

a server or defender of any propagandist." Silence was restored, and Mr. Clay read the

wenth resolution.

seemed as if the pent up feelings of the crowd lad, for the first time, in opportunity to flow out, and be expressed. The occasion was literative revelled in. "I behaved like a boy," said a friend to us, whose heart is devoted to the cause of the pent up for the first time, in opportunity to flow out, and be expressed. The occasion was literative trade, and Sailor's Rights." We sought to prevent the pent up feelings of the crowd and truly summed up in these flow words:

"Free trade, and Sailor's Rights." We sought to prevent the pent up feelings of the crowd and truly summed up in these flow words:

"I behaved like a boy," said a friend to us, whose heart is devoted to the cause of the pent up feelings of the crowd and truly summed up in these flow words:

"Free trade, and Sailor's Rights." We sought to defend our sailors from being dragged from their ships, and compelled to fight against a country with which we were nost amphatically and truly summed up in these flow words:

"Free trade, and Sailor's Rights." We sought to defend our sailors from being dragged from their ships, and compelled to fight against a country with which we were nost amphatically and truly summed up in these flow words:

"Free trade, and Sailor's Rights." We sought to defend our sailors from being dragged from their ships. of freedom. "I was drunk with joy, as I heard

Such were the signs, unwritten yet spoken, witnessed at Lexington; and what bode they? What is their import? That he is the man of the to the war. people who will boldly utter himself on the subject \$306 of slavery for the people. They know its injustust as a deliverer who will lift up his voice wise- |co will cease. ly, and testify by his example, ogainst this in-The interest on the value of each is \$18 36 per justice and wrong. The South seants no slave annam. This for the family is \$110 16 more. extension, nor stave Territory. Let those, else- by Congress. It was created in consequence of born in Norfolk, and lived afterwards in Peterscan land by our consent.

We could give fuller detnils, as our correspondence is full, too full to be used, but we prefer, capital in the State of Kentucky. The cost alone is deemed in Europe a good interest on times, as seen on the 13th, at Lexington, to iet whigh and all, (and in this they did as he himself would have done,) the necessary supplies.

But they were wrong in his opinion—and property. If these individuals supported them- Mr. Clay explain and speak for himself. Mesn- never, so help him God, would be have done sotime, we give the following outline of his speech which appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer, with

### The Meeting.

Gen. Lessur Comes called the meeting to order, and hoped that a perfect silence niight be observed, as it was probably the last time that the illustrieus individual now before them would ever address a popular assembly.

He had resolved to do so on this occasion. The momentous question now preconutry. eat races and colors, and placing them on an conatry to remain stient; and Henry Clay filled? would have been unworthy of his past history, palsy his tongue. "He would rather be right speaking against the war-that they de han be President.

GEN. Comes then proposed that a President of been as premiuent in fighting on the bloody the meeting be appointed, and named the Hon. fields of Mexico as the Democrats? Have they Geonge Kozentson for that office, who was ac- not spilled their blood as freely? ordingly choseu. He then proposed as Vice W. Huat, John R. Dunisp, Jacob Hughes, Rub't people, through their representatives in Con-S. Todd, C. C. Moore, M. C. Johnson, Elisha gress. This is distinctly avowed in the Con-John Curd, O. H. P. Baird, W. P. Browning, of making treaties; but they are always founded

### The Resolutions

i. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy nishes the answer. Freedom is the specific .- for the removal of the army under the command or a King. You give to one man a power that of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus the Constitution never contemplated.

send dollars for the new pro-slavery paper at Army and Navy of the United States, is left to they coasidered the proper boundaries of Texas, Washington; they mean to increase it to a cool the guidance of his own judgment to presecute be did not believe the President would refuse to

spirit. It is like them. For say what you may, Uaited States, Congress, being invested with would be restored. about their extremes and folly, they go to work power to declare war, and grant letters of ine, he (Mr. Ciay) would be willing to underearnestly in whatever they undertake and po captures on land and water, to raise and support take, in sixty hours, to secure their co-operation. It. There is no holding back of dollars or of armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to The truth was that Mr. Polk imagined that dariag: they give freely, and fight hravely; and make rules for the government of the land and which Matamoras fell, the Mexicans would sucif a breach is to be made, or a forlorn hope to be But what an example for anti-slavery men! tives, causes and objects of any war, when it for an ever from our object. How much might they accomplish, if they would commences, or at any time during the progress obstinacy of the Spanish character, as proved by

meeting, that it is the right and duty of Conmoral might grappie with moral might-in this gress to declare, by some nuthentic act, for what President, in his official conduct, to conform to sach a declaration of Congress; and that, if after such a declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by ali the means, The great speech of Mr. Ciay is not yet out. civii, diplomatic and military, in his power, to Probably it has been published to-day at Lex- execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would beof our armies in Mexico, in every contlugen-The parts of Mr. Clay's speech that elicited cy. And, if Mexico should decline or refuse to the most applense were those, which announced conclude a treaty with us, stipuisting for the would be the duty of the Government to prose-

5. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, When about to latroduce the letter subject, he and are utterly opposed to any purpose of anmode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their deplored—and, I will add, fraught with injusticate our fellow beings who are the subjects of territories, and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the con-Long, earnest, and deafeaing applause follow- sent of the exasperated Mexican people, could apprehend, might, in process of time, be extend- 1834 ed over the people of the United States. That we deprecate; therefore, such a union, as whol-

6. Resolved, That, considering the series of holding its own.

slavery, or of introducing slaves from the Uni-

are desirous that its parposes and objects are de- with the usual resorted alave cargo on board. fined and known; who are anxious to avert pres- and lumber enough for a slave deck. He was ent and future perlis and dangers, with which it informed, also, that the Malaga had precisely may be fraught; and who are also anxions to such a cargo, excepting the lumber. The Ameriproduce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to ean brig "Senator," boarded in March last, was assemble together in their respective communi- out from Rio with such a cargo, and similarily

Mr. CLAY commenced by stating his opposition to having his remarks reported until they thid in Rio. Having safely landed 500 slaves at had undergone his own supervision, as the sub- Cape Frio, soe proceeded to Rio under Brazillan ject ou which he was about to speak was one upon which he wished not to be misundar-

He then proceeded to compare the gloomy state of the weather to the present condition

the present war with Mexico, to those who had opposed the war of 1812 with Great Britain;—but he denied that such a comparison was just. In 1812 the war was one of defence, on our

Short followed short upon its adoption! It part, from the aggression of England. It was songht to preserve our rights upon the high seas, and not allow Great Britain to sweep us off. Henry Clay speak against slavery as he did."

That war was a war of the people. They willed it, sud they were in favor of its helag carried He spoke from actual knowledge, when he stated that Mr. Madison was personally opposed

War now exists, but we have made no declaration of the objects of that war. It therefore behooves Congress to declare what are the obticg. They feel its wrong. And they will hair jects, and upon what terms the war with Mexi-

How would the present war contrast with that? For what object was it declared? It was created by the act of Mr. Polk—ratified it is true where, who are for year sun, but do their duty, the order to General Taylor to march upon the and never will the curse blacken a foot of Mexision without consulting that body. When, nowever, supplies were asked for our army, and its dangerous condition stated, Congress voted,

they were wrong in voting for what they knew to be a lie,—the preamble of that bill, which stated that war existed by the act of Mexico .--So great, continued Mr. Clay, was his regard for trnth, that sooner than subscribe to such a false hood, he would lay down life itself.

· They had been warned when the annexation of Texas was first muoted, that if they took Texas they would also have to take her wars. of its principles, can be secured. The assertion was hooted at. No such fears need be entertained, it was said. The bounds ries could ail be amicably settled. What, howfrom a high sense of duty to himself, and the ever, was the fact? Was not the present war In consequence of a boundary dispute? At the sented to the American people, of nanexing, by very time when our army was ordered to march coaquest or purchase, an immense foreign ter-ritory, inhabited by millions of people of difer-boundary. Mr. Slideit was on his way to the city of Mexico to enter into negotiations for the equal footing with the free white citizens of this settlement of the dispute. Why not have wait-Republic, permitted no man, who loved his ed till Mr. Siideli's mission had been ful-

It had been stated over and over again the if he had allowed any selfish considerations to the Whigs were enemies of the country, for her. Was this the case? Have not the Whigs

In monarchies the war-making power is vest-Presidents Dr. B. W. Dudley, Wm. Rhodes, Jno. ed in the king. In this country it rests with the Warfield, Wm. C. Benitt, Geo. W. Darnaby, stitution. It is true the President has the power Joseph Bryant, C. G. Hart, Geo. W. C. Graves. upon acts or resolutions of Congress. He re-The Hon. George Trotter, Richard Spurr, C. C. ferred to the resolution regarding reciprocity, Carr, and Robert A. Athey, acted as Secretaries. and upon which some ten or a dozen treation have since been founded. If, therefore, on such comparatively unimportant subjects as trade and commerce the President takes his instruction from the people, how much stronger is the arwar, existing between the United States of Amer- gument when applied to the prolongation of ate, it may be called upon to vindicate the past ica, and the United States of the Republic of war? If it remains solely with the President, and will be obliged to support, possibly, for an Mexico, was the anuexation of Texas to the when war is once declared, to say when it shall indefinite period a distant, and difficult foreign Mexico, was the anuexation of Texas to the when war is once declared, to say when it shall former; and that the immediate occasion of hos- stop, and what are its objects, then may you war. tilities between the two republics arose out of call the President by what name you please, he the order of the President of the United States is in effect as powerful as a Czar, an Emperor,

Christi to a point opposite to Matamoras, on the Mr. Clay continued to dilate, at considerable East bank of the Rio Bravo, within territory length, upon this topic; expressing it as his coaviction, that Congress should declare, at its risdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by coming session, what are the objects of the its citizens; and that the order of the President war, and what should be the conditions of a for the removal of the army to that point, was peace. If the I'resideat then remained opposed its honesty and candor. It shows that Virginia, improvident and unconstitutional, it being with- to a trenty, upon the terms specified, there was East as well us West, is resolved to meet the out the concurrence of Cungress, or even any a way by which even he could be reached, and the just responsibility to public epinion of our difficulty in a mood which will brook no delay, consultation with it, although it was la session; made to feel that the people's will governed-he public servants, &c., &c.

recognized the war thus brought Into existence Mr. Clay said he was opposed entirely to an-Let Kentucky, the daughter, win the glory of without its previous authority or cousent, the next august august and prosecution of it became thereby National.

Let Kentucky, the daughter, win the glory of without its previous authority or cousent, the next august augus 2. Resolved, That, in the alsence of any for- unoccupied lands. We do not want elbow room; can examine it, and draw from it their own coninsl and public declaration by Congress, of the extending, as our limits do, from the Lakes to clusions. objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlautie to the the President of the United States, as Chief Pacific. If Congress stated that they would be Magistrate, and as Commander in Chief of the satisfied with certain limits, establishing what it for such purposes and objects as he may deem accede to their wishes. He was already heartithe honor and interest of the nation to require. iy tired of the war, and would doubtless be 3. Resolved, That by the Coastitution of the glad enough to adopt any plan by which peace

king power of the United States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motheir struggles for eight hundred years with the

Moors in Spain.
ife spoke of the absurdity of asking Indomnity for our losses, of a people who have nothing for believing that the receipts for the same north this year, provided of course that navied it would be little short of madness to introduce eight or nine millions of people, speaking n different language, and of a different religion, be carrying out onr Coastitution, which deciares month. that svery citizen shall have a voice in governing himself? Mr. Clay came out strongly against the ex-

tension of slavery-deploring its existence-but declaring that it was an unavoidable evil where it now exists. He regarded the determination provision for the honor, the safety and security not to acquire territory, as the most certain and the down-falling of the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have expected in the monied and ligion. this important but deilcate subject. The speech occupied two and a half hours in

its delivery, and but a sketch of its most impor- plaints. tant points is here given. The speaker confined brace all the principles which he advanced and

# Cleveland, Ohio,

How the free State cities grow! How the large majority of sinve State cities wase! We wonder that men of preperty among us do not realize more visibly the cause of both, and

make, openly, their opposition to slavery. The census of Cleveland, Ohio, itas just been taken. In 1831, where stood she? Below ry force-in other words, by despotic sway ex. fort. New how does she compare with them?

3.300. 1835 5,080. 1847 12,769 Increase in the last eighteen months, two besides these is doing much more (if that) than "I like a mun of grit."

# Brazil-United States,

All right! Onr minister, Mr. Tod, has been complimented, and harmony exists between that about quarrelling after that!

# The Slave Trade.

Lt. Commanding Bell, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated Porto Prayo, Oct. 5th, gives an account of his cruise in the Boxer.

ties, and to express their views, feelings, and chartered. The muster of the J. W. Huntington reports that she (the Senator) now iles sentcolors, where her owners were suffered to strip her of all her furniture, and then the Govern ment seized her as a no-document vessel-the American crew having left her at Loange where the slaves were taken on board. "In these transactions (says Lieut. Com-

the American flag covers and promotes a trade which no other flag can, and the base uses to

come freighted from Brazil by Brazilians to the taking a return cargo of slaves under Brazilian colore, their Anerican crows first leaving the heart leap, and attempts to produce the same

Liberia be one of the most important agents for lor even the nones of the propiet brought the effecting this object at some future, though it dead man to life. He may succeed in advancmay be distant, time? We understand that Governor Roberts, to

whom Lieutenast Commanding Bell refers, was hurg. He is described to us as na intelligent The Florimel in Spenser that was made of and well behaved man, who has exchanged snow deceived many into the belief that she was ficutions shall be the same; he shall be President many civilities at Moarovin with our squadron. the reni l'iorimei. We have the constitution of this new Repub-lic before us. It fills more than seven columns of a printed sheet.

### Mr. Vna Huren's Letter.

The first part of Mi. Van Buren's letter consis of a "declaration." "I am sincerely and heartily desirons," he says, "to wear the honors and enjoyments of private life, uninterraptedly to the end." He rebukes agulrants for the Presidency. If the attention and tulents of these aspirants and their partizens are devoted to office seeking, neither the purity of the party, nor the success

He savs: "But if political schemes and intrigues, howresent emergency give place to the unceasing and vigorous efforts of all to preserve and protect

coulidence and support of the democratic masses—the result will prove far more auspicious. "However profitable they muy have heretofore appeared?" This is keen. But where and to whom does it point? "The bleeding interests

"Scarcely ever ias the essential welfare of the country been in imore critical condition, or its administration ingreater need of the energetic support of those who raised it to power. With a probable majorty against it in the popular branch of the National Legislature, and but

"Scarcely ever has the essential welfare of the country been in a more critical condition?" How? The administration avows, generally, the principles if the old democratic creed, and Mr. Van Burer is for sustaining the war .-Still he holds aday of reckoning will come:instituting enquiries into the necessity of its mitted to the Bast last evening." (the war's) occurrence," he says, "with a view to

towards the present administration. But we

### Brend-Stuffe

A New York paper says: It is estlinated that the receipts of thour during the mouth of November this year, will amount to about one milliou of bris. The receipts last year, for the month of November, were as an-

RECEIPTS AT TIDE WATER, Nov. 1846. Nov. 1846. Flour bris. Wheat bush. Fi'r bris. irst week, 178,458 2=1,423 234,972 Second week, 196,104 211,105

30i.30i Third week, 240,652 333,249 fourth week, 144,450 122,759 169,000 759,694 819,336 . 943,60i These returns show, that more than nine hundred thousand barrels of flour (reducing the wheat to flons) were received in the month of gation remains uninterrupted so long, will be much larger. Navigation has been open a little

# Hard Times.

'Punch' will hugh. He don't know how to do any thing else. He makes fun of the oid mighty. Naughty fellow! Yet he is not altogother free from trouble. Listen to his com-

"Money Nevea was so scaace." - Our Johnny himself closely to his resolutions, and they em- came up yesterday and actually asked for his quarter's wages, which was not dae tili December. Money," he said, "never was so scarce " Our eldest son, to whom we make a handsome nilowance every half-year, made the same appeal, though it was only in August that we paid him a stupendous sum in bank-notes. But what could we do? The dear boy put his arm round our neck, and playing with the one or two hairs we have left on our hild head, said, in his manhas no reason to complain of the sum she draws directly, if we cry out against the growing in-"not to be a screw."

# Pithy.

The Duldle Nation says-"We spit upon

It is said by some that the word cant is de- branches-a House of Representatives and Senrived from Andrew Caut, a preacher in some ate. The apportionment, &c., are areanged: part of Scotland, who had a peculiar style of "The representatives shall be elected by and The enthusiasm here was seemingly at its haight. "I ciapped, danced, and shorted," says have no desire for the Depublic of Mexico but give our name to some one of them, this would the county of Sinoo sball have one; and all be one of the last that we should select. Rather counties hereafter that shall be admitted into the than have our name connected with this, we every ten thousand inhabitants one representawould choose to be Mousienr Guillotine him- tive shall be added. No person shall be a repreself, or stand god-father to the gallows. Other seutative who has not resided in the county two demons have something to recommend them in their boldness or their taleats; but the demon of the county, and does not own real es-Cant is a whining, suuffling, contemptible tate of not less value than one hundred and fifimp, whose company is scorned by Satan himiy dollars in the county in which he resides,
and who shall not have attained the age of twen-

"Is not Cant," says Carlyle, "the materia prime of the Devil; from which all falsehoods the time of their election." imbecilities, abominations body themselves; from which no true thing can come? For Cant is itself properly a double-distilled Lie; the each county which may be hereafter lacorporasecond power of a Lie." How many persons ted into this republic. No person shall be n Sonain all classes are guilty of this edique species of tur who shall not have resided three whole years lying! There la the caut of higotry, and the pablic of Liberia, and who shall not, when ejectcant of liberality; the cant of conservatism, and ed, be an inhabitant of the county which he rethe cant of reform; every where the disgnsting presents and does not own real estate of not less spirit of cant thrusts | iself, as Satan did among which he represents, and who shail not have atthe Sons of God. The language of the Bible tained the age of twenty-five years. The senaliself has been defiled by the men of cant, as tor for each county who shall have the highest the feast of Aeneas was by the foul heaks and number of votes shall retain his acat four years. claws of the harpies. Over many of the most number of votes two years, and all who are afbeantiful passages of the hely book they have ierwards elected to fill their sents shall remain in the National Board of Education, for which crawled and left their filthy slime. The very office four years." "Howrets of Eden" are covered with "the trail The 3d article of the constitution relates to of the serpent." How often do we hear persona the executive power:

the scriptures with a whialng, cauting tone that aball be vested in a President, wi

they had life in them, made the eye glisten and time ho may succeed in producing some effect; for even the hones of the prophet brought the stolen words, which seem to have something in them because their ontside looks so beautiful .--

There is the cant of philanthropy as well as of religion and patriotism. We often hear men using a set of terms for which they have not the slightest corresponding feeling. The words progress, love, brotherhood, &c., have in themsolves deep significance, and when they come from the heart that feels their force, they are cred use is guilty of the vilest sacrilege. How rebellion, declaring its determination to have nothing to do with the detestable cant. Such ever cunning's devised, and however profitable persons are not common lines—they lie is quad-they may have leretofore appeared shall in the ratics, to use Carlyle's idea. They take the "words that burn," and change them to hateful consideration, through the governor, that conthe bleeding interests and periled honor of our country—efforts which cau alone attract the country—efforts which cau alone attract the country—of the democratic mass-

A call is made in New York for a meeting without distinction of country, persuasion or Mexico. The country, at large, is prosperous. Independence of the people. So be it! The umphaatly sustained"-we are at a loss to un- freedom, becomes, accessarily, a man of hope willing cheer, and our warmest sympathy.

### Rapid Work.

Mr. Clay's resolutions, and a report of his speech, were conveyed to Cincinnati in fire lionrs, and thence were sent by 'Tolegraph to the a small, and it is to be regretted, not a very East. On Monday morning, they were known its support every citizen who is at all interested from a "right dealing" with apprentices by emharmonious majority in its favor, in the Seu- in all the cities of the sea-board! The Cincin- or concerned for the safety and future prosperinati Enquirer says:-

"The express was run by that great Land Admiral, PETER CAMPBELL, the agent of Messis. J. & P. Voshees,-Mr. John Vorhees himself going to Lexiugton, for the especial purpose of putting it upon the track.

It left Lexington at half past three o'clock, and reached us at nine P. M. By a mistake solely our own, half an hoar was lost in getting cross the river, which makes the running time five hours. This was the enly express that "Whatever may hereafter be the propriety of reached the telegraph line in time to be trans-

### A Republic in Africa. Liberia has declared herself free!

the REPUSEIC OF LIBERIA.

Gov. Rongars, a native of Norfolk, and known Read of the chauge on the 16th Sept., nud pre-Constitution of the new republic. The address of the masses—and for this ead iet us have the and only he, is a mnn, who can lay right hold af. opens with a rapid historical sketch of the colo- cheapest postage. The cheaper, the better and do the work before him. And, if we could ny; states its growth and resources; its pros- for the department. 'Lac cheaper, the better get at the true source of human power or huperity; and coucludes with the following appeal: for the people.

"Therefore, in the name of humanity, and irtue, and religion-in the name of the Great God, our common Creator, and our common judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities course of elvilized and judependent communi-

After the address, follows a declaration November last year; and we have every reason is similar to those of the States of the Union. We copy a few of its articles, the first, of course, is general:

"The power is inherent in the people; all free more than six months, within which time the governments are instituted by their authority,

"Ail men have a natural and unalienable right themselves peaceably, and not obstructing others in their worship, are entitled to the protec- the United States? lady of Thread-Needle Street, and is merry tion of law in the free exercise of their own re- Extract of a Letter from Secretary Bancroft to clusive privileges or preference over any other sect, but all shall be alike tolerated; and no religious test whatever shall be required as a qualification for civil office, or the exercise of any civ-

to include justices of the peace. The liberty of the press is essential to the seliest tone, "I can assure you, governor, money never was so scarce." Our dear wife, too, who Legislature or any branch of government; and California. from us every week, s sure to stop our mouth no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights "This will bring with it the necessity of a thereof. The free communication of thoughts civil administration. Such a Government crease of the house-keeping expenses, with the and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of should be established under your protection; and,

mant, and with the genius of our Government, and with the churacter of free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each one of our cities can make such a return? What lence which robs as of ponuds, and brings in sli Indietments for libels, the jury shall have published is proper for public information, the You will also assure the people of California of one, except Covington and Louisville, claim back a penrsy. Contribute now if you will- the right to determine the law and the facts, half so decided an increase? Nny, what one these will be your thinks." "Well," says Boz. under the direction of the court, as in other

power. The Legislature is to consist of two says:

republic shall have one representative, and for iy-three years; the representatives shall be

ilected biennially, and shall serve two years from "The Senate shall consist of two members from Montserrado county, and two from Bussa county, two from Since county, and two from value than two hundred dollars in the county

principal trading establishment under the American flag on the southern coast; there being branches of it, as at Ambizetto and at Loungo, owned by Messas. Boorhows & Hunt, Salem, Mass., who are said to be doing a fair business in guiss, lvory, copper and ebony; that house sends out from six to eight vessels an anally. It rom, the same source I uniberstand that upwards of thirly American vessels annually. schul service in defence of the republic. He shall have power to make treaties, provided the Senate concur therein by a vote of two-thirds f the Senators present. He shall nominate, coast; some of them, as is well known, - The demagogue takes the words which, when and, with the advice and consent of the Sennts,

appoint aud commissiou ail ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, secretaries of State, of war, of the navy, and of the treasnleave the coast carrying white passengers only." effect with them when they are dead. For a ry; attorney general, all judges of courts, sherlife, coroners, marshals, justices of the peace clerks of courts, registers, notaries public, and all other officers of State, civil and military, whose appointment may not be otherwise proing his own interests by hiding himself behind vided for by the constitution, or by standing "There shall be a Vico President, who shall

be elected in the same manner, and for the same term, as that of the President, and whose quallof the Senste, and give the casting vota when the house is equally divided on any subject." The 4th article regulates the "Judicial De-

The 5th article relates to "Miscellaneous Pro-

vislons." The Constitution concludes thus:

"Done in convention at Moarovia, in th holy words. He that steals them from their sa- county of Montserredo, by the unanimous consent of the people of the Commonwealth of often have we heard persons ringing changes year of oar Lord one thousand eight hundred apprentice—acted out in the life of the npon the word love, when every action, every and forty-seven, and of the republic the first. expression of the conntenance, was in a state of In witness whereof we have hereto set onr

> Monaovia, July 29th, 1847. FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having finished our labors, we now have the honor of submitting to your scarcely to be expected. We trust, however, cees that a large majority of our fellow-citlzens will approve our doings, and adopt the constitution

In our deliberations, we endeavored to keep and periled kenerifour country!" What does party to express sympathy, &c., with the Pope our minds steadily fixed upon the grent objects this mean? Our troops are victorious in Pius for his devotion to liberal views, and the of civil government, and have done what we coacelved to be best for the general interest of this rising republic. We endeavored carefully With his views of the war-viz: "that it be tri- man who, in one day, earnestly struggles for to arrange every subject that might possibly arise calculated to disturb in the least the friendly derstand him. Nor does the following sontence and mark. And for all such, let us ever give a the different counties of this republic. We felt deeply the importance and magnitude of the work submitted to our hands, and have done the very best we could in order to afford general

> Iu view of the peculiarity of our circumstanges, the new position we have assumed is indeed a gigantic one, and the government now calls to We cannot astimate the blessings which flow ty of this our only home.

With great respect, we have the honor of be ing your obedient and humble servants. By the unualmous order of the convention: SAMUEL BENEDICT, President.

### Something Like. The deficit of the Department under the new

Post Office Law the first year was over \$800,-000-this is reduced, the present or second year, to \$40,000.

It is called, and will be hereafter known, as Right. The sooner we have the penny system many who would think themselves degraded if tho better.

to many of our citizeus, notified Commodore svery body read, and send matter to others to interested, when diligently and falthfully imseated him with an address and a copy of the improve the hearts, and advance the happiness

### The Court Martial.

We said the trial of Lt. Col. Fremont would prove Interesting to military men. It is likely to be deeply luteresting to the nation; for through of our condition entitle us, and to extend to us it we are having developed the purposes of our that comity which marks the friendly inter- Government as regards Mexico. The National latelligencer says:-

Enough is aiready discinsed to show that this trial is to take a vastly wider range than merely rights. The Constitution, in spirit and letter, to the military deserts of Col. Fremont. The No change, other than the business one menmotives, objects, and conduct of the Mexican tioned, will be made in its course or principles. war itself can hardly fail to come under review The style of the new firm is Walcht, Fisher. Martial, which will doubtiess limit its own investigation to its proper spinere of action. liow can the public indeed, shut its even to

amongst us, to assist in governing our Republic. receipts of flour, after reducing the whent, have and for their benefit, and they have a right to the official indications of the purpose of the Sappose, said he, they do not choose to send delegates, could we appoint them? Would that about six hundred and fifty thousand barrels per happiness require it.

Administration, in the earliest stages of this happiness require it. Mexico, with a viaw to permanent occupation Miall stated, that he did not believe more than to worship God according to the dictntes of their of them, as made apparent by the following own consciences, without obstruction or mo- passages, read in the course of yesterday from lestation from others; all persons demeaning documents which have never been seen by one in ten thousand even of the reading citizens of years—seven being the usual term of a Parlia-

Commodore Sloat, dated July 12, 1847. "The object of the United States is, under its rights as a hilligerent nation, to possess itself ra- deep hold of the British mind. Popular feeling. tirely of Upper California.

"When San Francisco and Monterey are ne cured, you will, if possible, send a small vessel "The powers of this government shall be di-of war to take and hold possession of the port of yided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive, and judiciai; and no person the views of the people of Pueblo de los Angebelonging to one of these departments shall xercise any of the powers belonging to either of may be counted upon as desirons of coming unthe others. This section is not to be construed der the jurisdiction of the United States. If for the church revenues are over eleven millions you can take possession of it, you should do so. "The object of the United States has refercurity of freedom in a State; it ought not, ence to ultimate peace with Mexico; and if at therefore, to be restrained in this republic. The that peace the basis of the UTI POSSIDETIS shall

popular chorns of "Money never was so scarce," man; and every citizen mny freely speak, write, accompanied with the benign recommendation and print on any subject, being responsible for should be had to the wishes of the people of California, as weil as to the actual possessors of "In prosecutions for the publication of papers nuthority in that province. It may be proper to mon sense, to every feeling of justice—and the investigating the official conduct of officers, or require an oath of allegiance to the United States religion of the 19th century declares in the face men in public capacity, or where the matter from those who are entrusted with authority.

> Diplomatic Relations with Rome! The Government has determined to send Charge to Rome, If Congress assents. Colonel The second article relates to the Legislative Du Solle is proposed. The New York Herald

Wo learn that the Secretary of State has entrusted to an eminent citizan of Pennsylvania, who has lately set ont on a tour to Europe, the pleasing office of assuring his Holiness Pins the Ninth, of the warm sympathy of our government and people in his present liberal and well

directed efforts for the amelioration of Italy. The sympathy, and countenance of a free and enlightened government like ours, cannot fail to afford the good Pontiff grateful sustentation in his tria. The impression is general that a new was that adopted by Mr. Priv in the pasic of mission cannot be created, except by an act of 1793, when that minister restored confidence Congress; but hopes are entertained that the

# Frime, Ward, & Co.

some novel legal queations, Certain friends in England protected their bills. These friends they desired to pay. But their debtors in New York, under nn act of the N. Y. Legislature, have applied to the Court to restrain them from sending their assets abroad. Thus the assets, put aside to protect their London friends, liminediately previous to his election in the reare taken from them. What adds to the diffienlty, is, that the Bankrupt laws in England deprive them of any control over any proper ty of the firm in that country.

"The American factory at this place is the using some of the most expressive hanguage of "Secreton I. The supreme executive power Catherine Beecher and others."

Our old friends, and former partners, Mr. 8. L'Honnediev and Dr. S. L'Honnediev, has retired from the Cincinnati Gazette. Then centlemen are respected wherever known-none stand higher as good citizens, and business

Mr. S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU made to the patrons of the Gazette and the public a modest and appro-

priate partiag address. We quote from it: It is now twenty-seven years, since, as a News Boy, he first made their acquaintance. Six years of close application, as an apprentice, gave him favor with his amployers, and induced them to take him into partnership at the age of twenty-one. Twenty-one years have since relled round, and he now asks of the Patrons of the Gazette an honorable discharge.

"It is now twenty-neven years, since, as News Boy he made their acquaintance." How direct this mention of his first humble start! No hesitation mars its force, no faine pride lessens its value. "Six years of close application, as an apprentice, gave him favor with his employers, and induced them to take him into partnership at the age of twenty-one." How simple this narration! Mr. L'Hommenteu refers to his lowlier lot, and his higher position, with the same plainness and modesty. Well, he toiled hard an crowned his labors; but it was the fidelity of which has made his character allke hone

We quote again from Mr. L'Ilommedien's

The Proprietors of the Gazette, whilst shey have furnished the western public with a paper so long and well sustained, have had the satisfacstitution which in our opinion will best suit tha tion of justructing a large unaster of young

> There is more in this paragraph then most readers would suppose. Show as apprentices who do wall, and, as a general role, we will find employers who treat them well. And we hanpen to knaw, that this has been the result generally with those boys who were instructed by Mr. L'Hommedien! Some of them are distiagnished; many are able writers-all that we know are doing well. Mr. L. modestly speaks of the "proprietors" of the Gazette "instructing" this "large number of young mea" Donbtiess they did all they could; but this was malaiy his department, and to him they would cheerfully give the credit of this good work .ployers. When they are just, they do society a benefit which is perpetunted from generation to generation. To us, "the large number of young men who were instructed in the Gazette office. and who are doing well," seems an honor of which any man might be prond. One other view struck us on reading Mr. l.'

Hommidieu's address a view which we would especially urge upon our friends of the South We may see here what labor can accomplish and how much it is honored in itself. How The Post Master General, seeing this-he many young men in Kentacky would be angerwould not believe it could be-will propose, it is ed, may, consider themselves insuited, if the sid, an uniform system of cheap postage. post of neces-boy were proposed to them? How requested to serve as an apprentice? Vet see Let every body write and be written to-let what "comes" of these positions, to the parties read-let us do all to cultivate the affections, proved, and how, besides, a great public good results, from such dlligence and fidelity. Ile, man improvement, we should find that both spring from qualities which marked the bovhood of Mr. L'Hommidien, and were more fully developed in his manhood.

May our young mea, rich and poor, bear in mind this, and all similar examples, and realize that he who would be successful, good, or great, must Lazon and aespect Lason.

Of the Cincinnati Gazette, so well and so firmly established, we need not say a word. Its character is known all over the country --& WRIGHT.

# Anti-State-Church Society.

This society is in vigorous youth, in England, and at its meeting last month in London, Mr two Parliaments would pass without seeing its objects accomplished. That is to say in fourteen mant—the Church Establishment, as a astional institution, would be removed.

There is evidence that the subject has taken and popular sympathy, demand the veluntary principle. The public interest requires it. A calls for its extinction. The truth is, as a monied question alone, it is highly importantcivil list, to education, and not to the support of "an ecclesiastleni militia, or church police." leaving the people to select and support their own ministers, and churches, only good, naiver-

sal good, could result from it. We are giad to perceive that the subject as discussed in a right tone, and the change proposed in a christian spirit. "A State church." says Mr. Miaii, "Is contrary to reason, to comof Heaven that it is a monstrous wrong, and should not be. Let it be put down, however,

in the spirit of the gospel."

### Another Arrivat. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE! SPAIN! CHOLERA! &c. &c.

The Washington reached New York on the Failures, commercial distress, decrease in th

price of bread-stuffs, and of cotton! These are the topics of the papers and letters. A deputation went from Liverpool to London to ask aid of Government and received no eaconragement. Another deputation was sent on ardsons struggle against the despotism of Ane. the 18th uit. The pian proposed by the latter

by the offer of a loan of Exchequer Bills, on object may be accomplished more speedily, in this instance without violating established near Produce. He offered five millions; a little over half that sum answered the object. It was nrged that a similar loan now-an advance in The fallure of Prime, Ward, & Co., will start times that amount of property, and stop the panic-a panic which, according to the accounts, threatens, nuless arrested, wider disaster and deeper distress, than the country aver kasw. Government declined.

Great Britain, it seems to us, cannot look to. ur rely upon palliatives. Her disesse is radical. and so must her reform be. The masses are crowded and crushed in every form, and hardly know what individual freedom, or fair opportunity means. A State hierarchy burdens the country with an enormous debt; a monied me-TEACHERS FOR THE WEST .- A Hartford cor- nopaly manacles her commerce; a proud nobiliespondent of the New York Evangelist, mys, to, and a hersh conservation, cramps her indus-Oct. 22nd: "We have just sent from this city a try, and tramples down the whole laboring class; class of three hundred ladies, under the care of and until these are abandoned, until the land of Ex-Governor Slade is general agent. Far three worth allowed to own and improve it-natil the weeks they have been passing through a course equality of man is practically acknowledged, of preparatory training under the care of Miss she will never know a general and permanent prosperity. She has wealth enough to rise up

The failures of large llouses we do not re- good move all round! gard as the great instters-but the suffering and thrown out of employ in Lancashire alone! Tell, and no foreign interference be needed. Destitation will be the lot of nearly all of them. The following official returns for Manchester for the three weeks ending Oct. 19th, will show

Fail Time. Short Time. 5 - - 24,317 -8,701 12 - - 23,200 - - 12,198 -10,341 19 - - 18,516 The reductions are still being carried rapidly ward, so that there is a prospect of greater titution than Manchester has ever kuown

t Great Britain will recover from this panic, and incision kulfe, with fearless hand, to ner po-

litical system. from the starving many is heard. At Carifine the tenant is secure ou his farm so long as rent is paid (and in them there has been no starvahery-and marder following murder. The orgotten in the fresher horrors which accompa- heit. rice the assassination of Mr. Lucas. The prossect for winter is gloomy enough. Its storm-

had triumphed in Spain. This, in itself, is an imsequences. On this account, we refer to the subject sgain. The true patriots in Spain have been long

a lous for an entire reform in governmental forsome time) the moment he was restored to itis honors, that this object might have been accomministerial crisis. Salamayca was displused, that CHSISTINA returns to Madrid, that Isa- infection. BELLA will be forced to abdicate, and the Dutchess of Montpensier will become Queen of Spain! and strengthen French away. On the other hand, England protested against the Montpenmer marriage. Will she stop there? Will she "eathronement" of Louisa! The Liberclists of Spain hope not-for they are all resigning ds' Narvaez is in power. He has on his side with perfect impanity. af the braves, and leading military men. And trance could pour into Spain one hundred thousand men, while England was collecting the 14th, short of coal. half that number! It is evident, however, that Narvaez looks for war-he is bribing and buyng mea at a great rate-giving offices to the zales Bravo will eater his cabinet!

vaez cannot, we think, long retain his power.

Faance is draining her people of their aurplus cash! The ioan of £10,000,000 is negotiated. This is for the Vice-Royalty of Algeria, and was terference—the Antis opposing. chianned at heavy ratee, and at the worst possible period-that is, amid scareity and panic. The French Press grieves over it, and says it will lead to fianacial embarrassment, and general distress, and Lacave-Laplague, when Minister of Finance declared there was no necessity for this loan at all. But Louis Phillippe wants nich aud money; for Algeria ostensibly-for Spain, for France, or against England, if necessary.

The trial of Beuvailion exhibited fearfully the cebasement of the upper classes in France. This wreich got his mistress, a beautiful woman. to write exculpatory letters addressed to him, The coart saw the trick. "Was not this letter," producing one, asked the court, "written exressly to serve your defeace?" Benvallion was silent. The chief witness against him, was M. Meynard; he, also, had a mistress, named, Valori, who was produced in court. When the lailer was sworn. Beuvallion's counsel exclaimed-"She has sworn that her name is Valori-it is a feigned one." "I expected this," other name-that of an honorable man-1 decording to certain standards of Gallic morsls!

Paris from Madrid saying - If Queen Christian dees not wish to see overthrown all the good were made out for her, and she departed. She maa, "and in honor of Freedom." will reach Madrid an the 14th or 15th Oct. No | The effect of this election it is said, will be wickeder woman lives than this same Christina, three-fold.

and it is a disgrace, that Louis Phillippe should make her a Court Counseller and personal friend, States, to support the Wilmot Proviso-or for so his outward action would authorize the world to declare her.

M. Guzor has lost character in Europe by

cy. He was openly ridicaled in Rome. The following sneedete is going the rounds, and, we seems to be the will of the people. dere my, is true. When the storm was raging Mr. Filimore's majority is near fifty theusand. in Italy, and danger threatened her, the French of the aid of France, but to recommend him in partics in the next Legiclature of New York: the name of M. Gulzot, to hold up amid passing events, and keep calm. "M. Le Compte," re- In the Senale plied the Holy Father with perfect sang frold, "write to your minister that I thank him for having offered me his excellent advice." Then looking at M. Rossi with a meaning eye, he added-"Have the goodness, also, to tell M. Gaizot that you have seen me, and at the same time recommend him to be as calm as I am."

The Queen of Spain has been recoaciled io em shuts out the poor from every opportuni- her husband. Christina had reached Madrid issues; of meklag a living, and then compels the Oct. 15, and on that day the Expectador, the calth wrang out of them to supply them with vigorous organ of the Progressistas had been

af reverses and famine in Ireland, will go far towards to put the people and States on a solid and had, and mainter in the people, the necessity of durable foundation. Austria refuses to evacumaking this radical reform-of having a Gov- ate the citsdel of Ferrara. Negotiations were ernment which will be something more than a still going on. The Pope will narry the day. The Duke of Lucca had abdicated. The duchy is now incorporated with Tuscany, A

Switzeriann looks warlike. The three Norwent of the poor we do. We deeply regret to thern Powers, with France, will Interfere. The notice evidences of increased difficulty in Ire- latter has agreed to aid the Sonderbund with land, sad the beginning of a wide distress in arms and amunition. We still hope and be-Engised. Fifty thousand persons have been lieve civil war will be avoided in the lead of from all the State but 16 towns. Thus far Briggs' GREECE was in trouble. The insurgents

The Cholera is progressing North and East the number of operatives on short time, and out It was distant some fifty lesgues from Moscow. Short Time. Out following letter from Mr. Hesaram, the cele-- 7,956 - 8,736- brated analytical chemist, which may be worthy

appears to have called public attention to its Representatives, and the Democrats 29 probable re-appearance in England before long, allow me to detail the results of my experience during the visitation of this horrible malady lin 1832, when, as a chemist, I laid myself out for ad work through her Irish difficulties, and be a close examination into the cause, mode of proresperous for a season, though she will never pagation, nad check for it. The conclusions permanently so antil she applies the caustle arrived at I forward for the Information of those

1. That the cause of cholera is a putrid animai poison, capable of heing recognized by the legiand is full of trouble. Monster meet- smell by some, consuating from and surround ingsare being held—the cry of "bread—hread"— ing the dead or itving observe subject or articles of clothing.—2. That it is not sulphureited by drogen or hydrosulphuret of ammonia, as lt there was so open air demonstration. So, also, does not decompose salts of lead or zinc, and at Balvgrane. Clare is fall of destitution. The when passed through nitrate of sliver it only at Balygrane. Clare is fall of destitution. The forms a red solution when exposed to light.—3 Territory be immediately taken; and that the Rathenie work-house had been destroyed by That it is only received into the living body Governor he authorized to order the election of some till persons ladeed, save in Ulster, and through the lange, and naauot be prupugated by those rounties, ar parts of counties, where Innoculation .- i. That lufection can be con veved by articles of clothing, hedding, &c., and that washerwomen are more subject to infection than ordinary persons from that cause. tion, and very little saffering) the country is in 5. That all persons are not equally liable to infrightful disorder-robbery succeeding rob- fection from equal exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensitive under certain horrors attending the massacre of Mr. Roe are by chlurine gas and a heat of 300 deg. l'ahren-

merely to give the public opinion a right direction so as to help the future Boards of Health wind will not rage so fariously as the passion of to combat this insidious and powerful enemy, I revenge which now tosses and tears the peasant | must at once state that the two most popular isinfectants of the day-the chloride of zinc and the nitrate of lead, known as Sir W. Burnet's and Ledoyen's, will be of no avail, altho' they will promptly remove ordinary putrid ef- course. portant event, and may lead to important con- fluvia. The only chymical preventive I depended upon in my numerous exposures to the virua was chlorine gas, and this I believe to be a perfect one if the fushigation is complete. I iuvariably passed through an atmosphere of it on Jenkius (Whig) Speaker. All the officers electmy return home, and kept it escaping in my ed are Whig. residence during the continuance of the disease assirs, and Espartero was pitched upon as the in the city. I also placed large quantities of Guy. Crawfurds'e message is confined wholly en rof it. It is thought, by many, if he had re- the substance necessary for the evolution of this to Georgia. He says-"Local and domestic pared to Madrid, the has been exiled a England gas in the hands of a Bristoi druggist, who was affairs claim our first care—for strength at home kind enough to distribute 1,200 quantities of it gratuitousiv to applicants during three days with is strength abroad." instructions for the use, and I am happy to say ite urges in every way the support of manupushed without difficulty or bloodshed. But he that during that time the deaths fell from ten to factories. The great defect of the South, is, and not do so. On the 4th October, there was a one per day, and I have but little soubt that if

If the disease should pass this cordon, by any incident, then every house in the infected district should be simultaneously fumigated with oxide of manganese, should be placed just inside with the most liberal charters. The grant of the outer or street door of the dwelling-house, these cannot injuriously affect other interests, consent to the abdication of lanbella, and the and a little common vitrioi ponred upon it. The but on the contrary promote them. inward carrent of air will convey the chiloriae The churiers will be inducements to new in gas to every part of the interior, and whenever vestments, and as they may divert capital and it can be smelt the effect is produced-the miasm and leaving Madrid, knowing that Narvanz will is destroyed. If articles of clothlug are injectspare noue. As for the Spanish people—they ed, and the colors likely to be injured by the removed from a competition that has been dragare nothing without leaders. If, then, England follows up her protest with war, what can she follows up her protest with war, what can she hread,) when they might be handled or used ment, the plan in view contemplates that there

> One Day Later. The steemer New York reached Newport on or mar its success.

Nothing of general interest, except as regards

Switzerland and Italy. The Swiss Diet met on the 18th October at

vhast characters-and money (French gold) to Berne-a conciliatory spirit was manifested. in my opinion, conduce to the establishment of the boldest and basest of Spaniards. He honors Rumors that hostilities had nommenced were give an impalse to all the useful and mechanithe butcher of Alicant and Carthagena, Rox- rife-but not believed. It is thought all difficul- vai arts and their train of attendant blessings. FALL. SERRANO is made Captain General of ties will be amicably ad usted. If France and Of these, in a paper like this, it can acureely Granada-and it is even said that the base Gon- Ausirludon't prevent it, we are confident this be expected that I should address you at large, will be the result.

new and exciting scenes. Should war arise be- The incredaction to the decree contains fifty-siz doins, lu which the pursuits of labor are so ditween England and France it will be a bloody articles. In Tuecany the punishment of death versified as to supply general wants, and those one. Should the former wait the result of things had been abolished. The Austrian negotiation in Spain, we shall probably hear of revolutions do not promise very favorably as regards peace. saries of life-the general effect of that trade, in that country more fatal than any which have It is said nalces some third purty interferes, in which the raw materials are returned in manuyet swept it. For the brutal and carrapt Nar- there ninet be difficulty between the Pope and Emperor.

The French papers are discussing the affairs live power, climate and a home market. of Switzerland-the Minesterial defending in-

Political Movements.

The election in New York has produced sensible effectall over the Union.

A Georgia paper before us, and two North Carolina papers, sny, in effect, it is conclusive ho says: as to what the North will ile as regards extension of slavery. The free States are for free soil, if they have any.

The New York Evening Post-(Dem.) and the Albany Evening Journal (While) concur, in saying, that the electors were called apon to deciare, "through the Balint Boxes, whether the blight und curse of Slavery shall be exteaded throughout the Union, thrilling the hearts of and habits of bodily labor which has produced I'reemen with joy, and causing "Dough-l'aces" the most energetic and successful men of the to turn pale and goake."

The latter paper adds:

"It would be alike unjust and nawise, even if we had the disposition, in the face of facts and eircomstances apparent to all eyes, to claim this ain known by the name of Valori. I have an. The Whigs have done their duty seithfully and nobly. But there were other and mighty eiements at work for good. The Democracy of onr mand of the prisoner and his advocate not to State, pressed to the wall by the encroachments commit the baseness of disclosing it." This is of Slavery, made a rally at Herkliner, in favor eording to certain described of Calling itself through the State, prompted many Democratic Electors to withhold their votes It is reported that a telegraph was received at from the "Dough-Face" ileket.

that is stready done here, (Madrid) she must Old Hunkers "A noble volley," exclaims the come back immediately. Special passports Tribune "fired over the grave" of this great

First, to compel the Hemocracy of the Free Second, to get rid of It hy going for no ter

Third, to unite the South against extension his coarse towards Italy, and his Spanish poli- of territory even for the extension of Slavery. In any event, the war must coase. Such

The complete returns published in the Albaambasandor visited the Pope, not to assure him ny Argus show the following to be the state of Whige. Dem.

> In the Honse of Representatives, 94 33 118 Whig majority on joint ballot, seventy-seven.

Democratic creed to be:-Free Trade, Free Soil, Free Labor, a

The New York Evening Post declares the

Separation of Government from all paper

Individual liabilities of all corporators; Internal Improvement by the General Government to the extent indicated in Silss Wrigh.'s letier to the Chleago Convention; A reinrn of the patronage of the Government

Aud a faithful adherence to all the provisions NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE .-

Whigs. Democrats. Senate 12 Senate 7 Ilouse 30 House 19

Total 51 Total 26 Whig majority on joint ballot 25.

MASSACHI'SETTS IS WING THEOUGHOUT .- The N. York Tribune of Thursday unblishes returns majority over all is 1760. The remaising towns will increase it anmething over 2,000. The maintained themselves against the government. If the institute of Representatives against the government. If the institute of Representatives alow stands—Whigs

LOUISIANA.-The returns published in the New Orleans papers of the 6th inst., received We observe in a Loudon paper, the Times, the by river yesterday, render it highly probable that public attention, as it relates to the prevention the Second District but Asssumption, the vote stoud-Thibodanx 3,041, Landry 2350. So far as returns of the Legislativs election were lu-The steady advance of the cholera westward the Whigs had 30 members of the House o

Mississiert Elections .- 3d district-Tomp klus (Whig) elected; majority about 500. 2d district-Featherston, (Democrat,) ove McClung, (Whig,) by a large majority.

4th district-Brown, (Dein.,) with but little ist district-Not heard from.

Wisconsin,-We learn from the Madison Express of Oct. 26, that a bill in relation to the formation of a State Government had pussed the on the 30th of November; that the number of the Convention be 62; that it meet on the third Wednesday of December; that a Census of the Territory be immediately taken; and that the a new Convention in case the Convention shaif be mjected by the people.

FROM GEORGIA.-The Whiles of the Georgia Legislature have nominated Berrien and Dawson as candidates for Seuators.

CONNECTICIT U. S. SENATOR .- The vacancy in the U.S. Senate occasioned by the death of circumstances .- 6. That the poison is destroyed J. W. Huntington, of Connecticut, has just been filled by the Governor of that State in the appointment of ex-Governor Roger S. Baldwin.

As the object of the present communication is MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The election which took place in Michigan on the 1st lnet., resulted in the election of Epaphroditus Runsom to the office of Governor, and Win. M. Fenton as Lieut. Governor. The vacaucy in the aecond Congressional district has been filled by the tive power was luited into security, at the adop-choice of Charles E. Stuart. All Democrats, of tipe of the constitution, by cotemporaneous

> The New Legislature of Georgia met at Milledgeville on the 1st. Senate-A. J. Miller, (Whig) President. In the House Charles J.

every ship arriving in England frum an infected "want of diversity in our labor"-its great diffiplace, should be exposed to a perfect fumigation culty "the rearing of one etaple," an exhaustand Narvaiz pat lu power. The result is, with chlorine, we shall be preserved from the ing system of tillage. He would make charters should sustain his views; and that any attempt Calculta, and the remainder to the South and liberal, &c., and says:

Firmly convinced that the amount of labor. as now and heretofore directed in the State, is it-say three times a day; unless done in all greatly disproportionate to the other industrial branch of his family, sud apparently, extend houses at the same time, it would be useless, or processes of life, and its tendency is to decline ment .- Lcu. Journal. nearly so; and to do it effectually, a mixture of and ultimate dreay, I would suggest as a remedy three parts of common salt and one of black the incorporation of manufacturing companies,

labor from other employments, especially from

Like all the great works of internal improveshould be joint effort and co-operation. A wise policy will awaken the incentive to action, and muces no restraint that will retard its progress

An exemption from taxation, or the imposition of a small tax for a specified number of years. and also an exemption of the private property af the stockholder from liability for the debts of the rompany of which he is a member, would autensive manufactories, and as a consequence

except by auggesting for your consideration, a comparison between those communities, how-The Pope has cetablished a Council of State. ever extended into States, Empires or Kingwhich are equipped to the production of a few rich staples to the aeglect of the comison necesfactured fabrics at increased prices, varying from two to five hundred per cent; and an linpartlu examination of the natural advantages in mo

As an oilset for the exemption of private propof manufacturing corporations, the Governor recommenda that each incorporated company be required under a specific penalty to give to each indented apprentice the opportunity of acquirthey substated by rapine and plander. ing, free of expense to the apprent ce, the rudiments of an English education. On this point

In this aspect the plan is fraught with philan thropy. Our educational system is in some respects deficient, hy reason of the sparseness of places of instruction. By the proposed scheme classes will be assembled, and the facilities of mental improvement be afforded without pub-

At the same time the apprentices will be accustomed to hablis of ludustry, so that on reachmoderu age.

Socially, it is worthy of trial, if Experience may be presumed to teach the same lessons everywhere-individually, it teems with promise blessings, as it ilisarms Poverty of want, and rescues Ignorance from folly. The objection that the population of manufacturing districts in other countries is usually dwarfish and depen- had taken place in Gaudalajara. dent, cannot be supposed to exist with ne, unions we nyerlook the proofs of experience in other

their parsuits into, and impressing in some de- suffered considerably. The village of Oetla was gree their opinions on every part of the Union. totally destroyed. repress the successful aspirations for wealth or

man should be a dependant, when tempted or trained to exercise his body and mind. A wise of Gen. Quitman who is about returning to the forecast, partaking of the general freedom with which we are surrounded, should apply the incentive to both.

Mark this document. 1. It acknowledges the exhausting effects

slave labor. 2. It looks to the employment of free labor manufactories. 3. It admits unless this labor be changed, and

new clement introduced, that decline and ultimate seeay will be the result. GEORGIA.-The official return of the vote for

lovernor atands thus: 43,220 G. W. Towns (W.) received 41,981 D. L. Clinch (D.) received Majority for Towns,

Bortlen and Dawson as candidates for U. S. As to the paper—the Carolina perpetualists' I'm dying but don't give way." Capt. Suyall York on Wednesday, taking \$110,000 in specie.

paper. It is to go on. Says Gen. Thompson, and about 20 men also fell in charge of Captata It will be a Presidential paper. Mr. Calhonn Walker. will be its hero." "()h no" replies Duff Green. "that can't be-let me edit it, and I'll prevent der the command of Col. Harney. A great that." "Stop," say the perpetualists, "we number of wounded officers are to accompany won't consent to that-you could not help ma- It. Major Gaines, Captain C. M. Clay, Capt. king a Calhonn Presidential paper of it." There- Heady, Major Borland, Capi. Danley, and Midapon the Washington correspondent of the shipman Rogers, are also to come home. Phila delphia Ledger writes:

Duff Green, whose finger is ready for every man'epie, has been very assiduous in his efforts to obtain the management of the new journal, but I am told that he cannot bring sufficient interest to overate in his favor. He will not therefore be selected. As he is connected with Mr. Calhoun's family, by the intermarriage of a daughter with Mr. Calhonn's son, it may be resumed that he was supported in his pretentions by the southern Schator. Whether the defeat of the efforts of Mr. Green, will have any influence in chilliag the ardor of the promoters of the scheme, I am not able to say.

The Whigs of Mifflin county, 'Pa., recently assembled at Lewistown, and passed resolutions in favor of Gen. Scott for President.

THE MEETING .- The adjourned meeting to onsider the address and resolutions reported to the meeting of last Thursday, was held at the court-house last night. The large room was well filled. The meeting was called to order by the mayor, W. R. Vance, the chairman of th former meeting.

Judge Nicholas, the chairman of the commit-

tee to whom had been referred the address and resolutions at the former meeting, stated that of the six Democratic gentlemen who had been added to the committee, two were temporarily uhseat from the city, three degliaed serving, and oue, Mr. l'. Maxey, authorized him to say that he cordially approved of the resolutions and ad-

Mr. Graves took the stand and made a speech In opposition to the report of the committee, and coaciuded by offering the resolutious aubmitted hy Mr. Clay and adopted at Lexington on Saturday last, as a substitute, omitting the first of the series. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mesars. Thruston, Butier, Bullock, and Nicholas until a late hour, when the substitute offered by Mr. Graves, embodying the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth of Mr. Clay's resolutions, was adopted. Judge Nicholas thea offered the following pre-

amble and resolution which was adopted; Whereas, it is contrary to the spirit of our free institutions that a war of conquest should be prosecuted against the ascertained will of a majority of the people; whereas, the Constitution of the United States, with the express view of placing and keeping in the hands of the rearesentatives of the people the power of preventiag the President and Seaute from so prosecuting such war, had declared that "all hills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives," and that for raising and supportlng armies "no appropriation of money shall be for a longer term than two years;" and whereas, the well-founded jealonsy of our fathers against large standing armies and Ezecudiscussions all pointing to the power in the House of Representativee to withhold appropriations as a sufficient check upon the President and Senate, to rule them juto obedience to the national will-and all promising, in accordance with the uniform example of the British House of Commons, the feuriess exercise of such power by the representatives of the people on

Resolved, That if the llouse of Representatives shall find it to be the Intention of the President to prosecute the war for purposes of oreign conquest, greatly beyond what a decided majority of the nation requires, then it will be within the iadisputable constitutional prerogative of the liouse, as it will be also its bounof the President to disregard the national will, of his duly to the true spirit of the constitu- tons last year, tion and in subversion of an all essential conservativa principie of fres republican govera-

Latest from Mexico.

We give below an abstract of the Intelligence contained in the New Orleans Picayunc and Commercial Times, with reference to the late

events in Mexico. the 29th, and the Galveston on the 3d last., with advices four duys later.

No definite action had been taken by the Mexican authorities on the subject of the war, though the probability seemed to be that the Congress, if a quorum could be assembled in Queretaro would be favorable to peace. Santa Anaa had gone to Tehuscan, accompanied by about 200 men, and 130 officers. On his arrival there his entire force mutiued and ciamorously demanded the arrearages of their pay. Their claims having been granted to a very limited extent, they kept dispersing until only 40 meu and a few officers remained, with whom he coutinued his march to Orizaba. The President Pena y Pena had directed Santa Aana to give up the commaud of the army to Gen. Riacoa, until his condact in the last hattles should undergo an iuvestigation. In his farewell address to his companlons in srms, he exhorts them to be faithful to lons in srms, he exhorts them to be faithful to ship Royal Saxon, from Londonderry, was their conatry, and they may yet ensteh from selzed by a sheriff Lelar, at Philadelphia on fortune some important favor. Other officers of the defeated army were to be tried by a Court Martial. Those of them who had gone to Querctaro were pointed at by the populace and scarceerty of stockholders from liability for the debts ly slared appear in the streets. The whole military force at this place, was about 1,000 cavalry and infantry. Being totally unprovided for,

The Guerrillae were on the road between Queretaro and the Capital and were plundering every traveler they mei.

De Soto had published a proclamation in Ja-

iapa making a call for treaps. population, and the distance of pupils from the A large body of cavalry and infantry were reperted to be near iCerro Gordo for tire purpose of attacking Gen. Patterson's train. The citizens of Orizaba had petitioned Gen. Scott for others wounded. protection against the Guerillas, and General Cashing entered the town with about 400 men. Gea. Almonte had been received by those over new and free soil; and that call has been reaponded to in tones that will echo and re-echo
aponded to in tones that will echo and re-echo
life. It is this combination of mental eniture,
who appeared to be most in power, with marked
who appeared to be most in power, with marked courteay, and it was feared they were concecting | Mexico. a pronunciamento against the lawful government; and the North American, a paper recently established in the Capital, says: "It appears that a large number of the deputies of the Con-

grees have got up a protest against Pena y Pena holding the Presidential power. A revolution There had been several shocke of enrthquakes tunately no lives were lost. in Mexico on the 2d ult., on the 5th, and again on the 29th. But little damage was done by the mechanical arts mostly flourish, are carrying them in the city, but the surrounding country formula to New Orleans. The troops were trans-

Siles Wright's District (invariably Democralic) has given near \$1000 votes against the What condition of life, however humble, has not furnished its quota of men, who have lins- pears to be just as enervating and fatal to the traied that neither ignorance nor poverty can Southern constitution as that of Vera Cruz is to

The genius of our institutions ferbids that Everything was quiet in the city of Mexico.

United States. Gen. Lane had entered Paebla, and at his approach Rea with his Guerrillas speedily retreated. Col. Childs was about to proceed to the Capital, and Gen. Lane, who was to remain as Governor, had proclaimed martial law in the strictest aense of the word.

Gen. Patterson's command had not left Vent Cruz. It would be composed of at least 5,000 York, has made provision in his will for a large men. The Texan Rangers would go up with library for that city. He is stigmatized as mean and niggardly, but this fact speaks volumes for Gen. Marshall was ill at Vera Cruz and would

wait until Gen. Butler's division should arrive and go up with him. Capt. S. H. Walker was killed at Hnamantlu. He was struck almost at the same time by two The Whigs of Georgia have nominted Judges balls, one hitting in the forehead and the other plercing his broast. As he foll he exclaimed:

The train which la to come down will be nn-

Gens. Rincon and Bravo had been exchanged for Capts. Clay and Heady, and other Encarnacion prisoners.

A duel took place outside the gatn of Mercy at Vera Crnz, on the 1st., between Capits. Worthiagton and White of the Lonisiann battalion in which the former was wounded. Another was fought on the 24th ult. between Capts. Porter and Archer. At the second fire Captain Archer was severely, though not dangerously wounded.

Additional by the Orleans-Official Despatches Received.

Washington, Nov. 14, 1212 A. M. The official despatches were received from particulars contained in the despatches of Pena had summoned the Governors of slx of the furnishing means to carry on the war. Seventyone delegates had reached Queretaro, and Congress commenced sitting again on the 29th ult. A Court Martial was ordered to try Santu Anna for the loss of the late battlee, and more par-

lcularly that of Chapultepec. Puebla dates of the - etate that an escort of 15 nicu, commanded by Lt. Wilson, who were escorting the mail from the capital, were nttacked at Rainos, and two of them killed. The gnerrillas captured the entire mail except the efficial

Canales was plotting the independence of Tamaallpas. The general health of the troops at Matamoras was improving, but a great deal of sickness still of damage has been sastained by the citizens on

Paredes was ordered by the Secretary of State the ground of iliness. Penu y Penu's government was acquiesced in

It is said that the Secretary of State is favorable to peace. RICHMOND, Nov. 17, 91 F. M.

Puehia is published. Lieut. Sears, bearer of despatches, had arrived at Vera Cruz in company with some Mexican pies employed by Gen. Scott. The Guerrilla bands and their respective Citlefs, Jaranta and Zenohi, engaged in deadly

conflict, in which the latter proved victorioue. RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 84 P. M. It was ra nored at Vera Cruz ou the 5th last. hat Sauta Aaaa had escapad from Mexico oa a British steamer. At Tampico the rumor was

discredited. At the late battle at the city of Iluantla, here occurred a struggle between the Peansylvania and Indiana volunteers, as to whom honor should accrue of first planting our naional flag upon the walls of that city. The coutest was one of great animation and vigor; the Pennsylvania volunteers however, sacceedd in accomplishing the glorious fest. The remains of the lameutad Capt. Morgan

ITEMS.

are to be sent home.

stive of the liouse, as it will be also its boun-lea duty, to refuse supplies for such mode of ing Oct. 31, 3,206 tons of ice have been expor-uit. The line from the mode of BARLEYprosecuting the war, even though the Seaste ted from this port, of which 1,363 tons went to the West Indies. The total exports of ice for so ascertained and expressed, will be in violation five months, 18,919 1/2 tons against 18,954 3/4 We learn by gentlemen from the White Water

SPECIE STILL MOVING .- The packet ship New World, for Liverpool, from New York, takes out hay and grain in the sack floated off. about \$100,000 in sovereigas. The Journal of Commerce says: "All the sailing packets are taking out specie: and for the return of the Calecompanies, are airendy engaged in fuil."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republic of the 8th states that the body of James Forbes was found desd on this track. A bottle of Rum was found The steam ship New Orleans left Vern Cruz on in his pocket. This paper records, as the fourth the 1st inst., bringing news from the capital io accident which occurred on Saturday 6th, that Rouge, and carreened upon her side. It is supone of the engineers, Osborne, was knocked posed she struck upon the same snag on which over by a bridge, and fell through It upon a ledge the Star Spaagled Banner was lost. of rocks. He will recover.

STEERAGE l'ASSENGERS TO ETERNITY .- The CODgregation who worship in one of the gorgeous, churches ln New York, are about to construct a separate and cheaper place of worship for the poor. This, eave the New World, is making steerage passeagers of the poor on a voyage to

The U.S. Brig Dolphin, Commander John
Pope after a cruise of two years on the Coast of Africa, arrived at New York last week. She

Interior of this moath.

Interior of this moath.

Sierimack, 111 20 12c, Fancy do 7 to 13c; Red Flannels Sterimack, 111 20 12c; Fancy do 7 to 13c; Red Flannels Sterimack, 111 20 12c; Fancy do 7 to 13c; Fan briags a report that the Colonists of Liberta had declared their independence, and were proceeding to elect their President. THE REVENUE OF TAMPICO.-The Tampico

that the revenue of that place from customs anionnts to near \$40,000 per month, which more than pays the expenses of the troops in garri-SEIZUAR OF A FOREIGN VESSEL.-The English Wednesday, attached by a house in New Or-

leans for \$20,000, la consequence of the receat failure of the owners in Eagland, and notes pro-Export of Domestic Corroy. - For the month of October, as stated by the Boston Shipping List, 1,407 bales and cases of domestics hav been exported from this part. Total for five

months 15,438 bales and cases, against 13,578 bales last year. A correspondent of the National Intelligento September 1st this year, amounts to 107,-

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On the Worcester Railroad near Brookline, on Saturday, a car was thrown from the track and dashed to pieces, six persons instantly killed and several

The Charleston Mercury states that of the Sevoral companies of troops were to be sent to gallant South Carolina regiment, which left the United States nine months ago, numberiag nearly eleven hundred men, between eighty and on the Rio Del Norte, and were in good health. ninety only were left to enter the city of

FREMONT COURT MARTIAL.-This court was still engaged on Friday, the tenth day of its assion in examination of Gen. Kearney, a witness for the prosecution.

The NARRAGANSET was recklessly lost on the

Coast of Florida some wroks ago. No discipline existed on board. The Captain had no control, and did not attempt to exert any. For-The Steamer Fashion, with troops, bound for Vera Cruz, met with an accident and had to

Men get so accustomed to the tick of the John. Scholkfield, S. E. car. Arch & 6th sts., Tolograph, that they can read its news without

The trial of the notorious Madam Restell was brought to a close at New York on Wednesday by the jury finding her guitty of a misdemeanor. The court sentenced her to the penitentiary for The Woodslock (Vt.) Mercury says a regu

lar row occurred among the Irish laborers on the Central rail-road. The military were called out, and order restored. A Volcanic Mountain is said to exist in Walker and Dado counties, Ga. It is one of the highest peaks of Look-out, at a place called the "Narrows." The inhabitants are greatly

alarmed. John Jacob Astor, the great millionarie of N.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe in the steamer Washington, wa notice the name of Selah R. Hohbie, Assistant Postmaster Rev. Alexander Campbell arrived at his

"Boys forward, and don't flinch a foot, I know The French steamer Philadelphia left New

. In a common part of the common

home in Bethany, Va., on last week, from Scot-

WESTERN NEWS.

Pune Corren -- The Sam Ward brought down from the Sault, yesterday eighty tons of copper and copper ore. One mass of pure copper weighs npwards of two tons. It is from the Cliff mines .- Buff. Ex. The same steamer landed at this place some twenty tone of ore which is destined we learn.

for Pittsburgh. It may now be seen on the dock of Messrs. Otis & Co., and is from all appearance very rich. The Cliff mine belongs we believe, to the Pittsburgh and Boston Mlaing Company. Cleveland Herald, 10th. The steamers Saladin, Bello Isle, Gen. Taylor,

Ringgold and Homer, from thiscity, and the Ne Pins Ultra, from Cincinnati arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., with troops.

Seven companies of Kentneky volunteers, un-

der Lieat. Col. Crittenden, were dispatched for Vera Cruz on Satarday, the 6th inst., on board the barks Robert Morris, Pioneer and Psoli .-Five more companies were to leave on the ship Powhattan, on Snnday. SNOW STORM ON LAKE SUPERIOR .- A SEVERO

the inter part of October, and much anxiety is bouse in our own country has been seriously affected. Gen. Scott on Saturday evening, and are pub-lished in the Union. The following are the on-accounts from Sault Ste Marie the steamer Julia Paimer and propeller Independence had not arwhich you are not already advised. Penn y rived since the storm. A large number of pas. and thousandsof deliars of specie, and that ere long the Central States to Queretare, to consuit upon a party from this city were expected by these early part of the season will have been taturaed to the boats .- Cleveland Horald, 9th.

An election of officers of the fourth Teunesse Private Swan as Lient. Colonel, and Capt. Bunch Twelve companies had been reported under the last requisition of the War Department for

the fifth Tennessee regiment. We learn that the bridges over Lost river, be tween Paoli and Mt. Pleasant on the east branch of White river, were all swept away by the recent high waters, and that an immense amount

the river by the loss of property. White river is higher by several feet than ever o Teloupan, but was subsequently excused on it was known to be before .- New Albany Bulletin, Nov. 16th.

QCARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT .- The whole of Col. Cheatham's regiment from Tennessee got safely off at an early hour yesterday. Two Kentucky regiments are expected to-day. moment they iand, transportation will be affor-The mail to-day from New Orleans places as ded them. The schooner Velasco will start ton possession of Vera Cruz dates to the 5th inst. day with government stores for Vera Cruz .- N. he loss in killed and wounded at the selge at | O. Delta, 6th.

Fine Hous .- The Lezington Observer is in- ago that our statement of Bagging and Rope, was sol formed that Messrs. Caldwell, Campbell, Foun- rorrect, being too large. On Saturday last the account ain Ross and Peter Gentry, of Madison county hegs, none of them over ninetsen months oid, eight thousand pieces, and about fifteen hundred colls whose average weight was 375 pounds. They more than there really was. We give below the correct are now on their way to Cincinnati. Who can lable. We heard of sales of 72,253 and 50 colla at 64.57,

NEUCES COUNTY .- This county in Texas, which the Mezican Commissioners refuse to give up, is fully organized. Elections for all its officers took place in the early part of this mouth, and Texas iaw is now administered up to the east bank of the Rio Grande, Gen. W. L. Cazneau is the Chief Justice of Neaces Conaty. The Governor of Virginia has appointed the

Hon. Wm. C. Rives one of the commissioners ou the part of that State to settle the boundary line between Virginia and Ohio This appointment is made to fill the vacancy created by the lucligibility of Richard Kidder Meade, Esq., who has been elected to Congress. WASASH CANAL.—Fourtees miles of this canal has been completed and brought into use since it fell into the hands of the P.

THE ICE TRADE.—From a table in the Boston it fell into the hands of the Board of Trustees. EUTTER—Has declined a little, the best W. R. being under contract; and the work going on rapidly GREAT RISE IN THE WHITE WATER VALLEY .-

vy rains. Maay hogs were drowned, and much THE TELEGRAPHIC poles were set up yesterday through the city to the office on Third street. few doula, it is understood that most the Insurance The office is entirely fitted up, with numerous gas burners-is very capacious, and in all re-

left Fort Leavenworth, on the 3d inst., for Santa Fe. Gea. Price had an escort of forty men, and took ont a train of eight wagons. By private letters received by the families of Capt. Clay, and Maj. Gaines, we learn that the

former is expected home on the 20th, and the

has been raised, and five companies more are in the course of organization.

The eleamer Gen. Warren has been sink at the mouth of the canal at Shippingsport, and the cabin floated off by the late rise in the river.

William Perine, a soldier of the Revolution and one of the "Jersey Blues," died in Danville New York, last month, aged 93 years.

FEATHERS—Conflue at 25 to 25 per lb.

FILANSEED.—Salon are made at 85 bits quantity. FRUITS.—New thirds since the arrival of new loss, save game down two thirds since the arrival of new loss, and one of the "Jersey Blues," died in Danville New York, last month, aged 93 years.

FISH.—No numbers 1 and 2 in the market; No. 3 sauth marketer is quoted at \$5 per bel.

FISH.—No numbers 1 and 2 in the market; No. 3 sauth marketer is quoted at \$5 per bel. correspondent of the New Orleans Times says

A meeting has been held in New Orleans, to express sympathy for the Italians In their present struggie.

From Santa Te. The St. Louis Republican of the 9th last., ac-

knowledges the reception of the second number Santa Fe were in excelient health, and ready for Santa Fe were in excellent health, and ready for any service. Lient. Col. Easton maintained a rigid discipline. A letter from Judge Baubien, who resides at Taos, had been received at Santa Fe, in which he stated, that the Indians and dissatisfied Mexicaus had threatened to commit depredatious on the citizens of that place, and that they were in danger of losing their stock. Several companies of troops were to be sent to their relief. The three companies of Dragoons The St. Lonis Republican says that Santa Fe is represented to be in a prospernus condition. The rains of old houses were giving place to new buildings, as fast as workmen could be procured to put them np. Large commissary trains were arriving almost dally, and the Army of the West, it is observed, never was in a better condition for active and efficient service. Major Walker's battalion was to have left the Rio del

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. J. B. RUSSELL, Gazette Offica, Ciucinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassan street, New York.

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ways on hand, se large an seattlment as any is American & French Paper Haugings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be sold on the most remonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are particuurly invited to call.

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CINCINNATI, ORIO. COOPER'S, Carpenter's, Cabinot, Wagon and Chair Maker's Tools of every description, always on hand or made to order at abort notice. Also, Grocawood's and other Locks and Latches. Broad, Narrow, and Congross Butts; Cabinet Hardware, Mahogany Knobs, and a general assertment of Bardware, such as used by thouse Builders and Cabinet Makers. All of which will be sold at maderate prices. Commercial.

REMARKS.-The weather for the past week har pleasant. Owing to the late heavy rains the liver has seen up again high snoagh to let middle class boats, heavily laden, cross the falls. The river is lalling today, and there is at the present time about five feet and a half water on the falls. The steamers Wing and Wing and E. W. Staphene erossed the falls this evening. Since our last weekly report we have had still later ates from the other side of the Atlantic, and wa gather from the advices received here fram the papers and privata letters by the Washington, that business had amy med a darker aspect than it had previous to the sailing of the Hibernia, that many other houses had failed, some for very isege amounts, and also that others are expected to fail. The effect on the market of our country, as a matter of course bas been quite serious, causing several of our staple articles to recede to very low figures, and a general feeling of uncertainty to pervade the whole business community. We however, are much pleased gale and snow storm occarred on lake Superior ber of houses which have failed in England, but one to be able to state that notwithstanding the vast name-We learn from some of our Eastern suchanges that every vessel which leaves their port takes out thousands sengers from the mineral regions, among them vast amount which was brought into those ports in the

Our principal export to Great Britain being Corrow, it has of course suffered more from the fluctuations of regiment, held at Memphis last week resulted in the choice of Capt. Waterhouse as Colonel, dail and is on the decline there, and in every market in dall and is on the decline there, and in every market in as Major. The regiment is no donht cre this on demand. We have observed that there are lots of new arriving in this city on nearly every boat which arrives from below.

countries from which it was first received.

The market for BARGENG and Rare is vary quiet. ifolders are nawilling to yield to a decline. There is a very slight difference in this sud the New Orleans markel for these articles, and antil a rise takes place there, we may look for little activity here.

We see by the table of Imports to this city, that small lots of Corres are beginning to arrive; too small, howover, to influence this market in the slightest degree. The news from Europe has also had a depressing in luence on the market for BREADSTUFFS, though not to

any alarming extent. We have still to notice great salmation in the Day Soops market. The husiness of the last week has been as good as suy of the season, and we believe that dealers are well satisfied. New stocks constantly arriving. The weather on the whole has been 100 warm for slaughtering Itons, though we heard of considerable numbers being killed.

BAGGING AND ROPE -- We were informed some day

wastaken accurately, and the result showed that we had in this State, have raised, fatted, and sold 657 sisted the market as containing between seven and and of 50 and sundry small lots Bagging at 11] & 15c. STATEMENT OF BAGGING AND ROPS. 

Shipped during the week ...... 11,669 Total------10.481 " RALON - There is not enough old in the market to enable as to make fair quotations.

BEANS—Are worth 90c per bushel from wagons and

BEESWAX-No change, worth the per lb. BEER-\$5 per barrel. CUTTIN BATTING.—There is no change, and we

quote as belore say 14c.
COED \GE — Prices stationary, and sales made every Valley, that great damage has been done to stock, day at 11c for 18r and oiles Cordage. 17HEESE.—There is considerable firmness in the mar-ket fir this article, and no good lots can be bought for less grain and hay, la that region, by the receat heathan 6ic. COFFEE—This article is very firm. Wa heard of \*ale of 150 bags on Monday at 85c cash.

C1)TTON—The markat is very dull and we heard of a few light sales at 95c for best quality.

CANDLES.—Star Candles we quote at 23c; Tailow at

CORN-Arrives in small quantities and in sold at 25c spects, one of the best that could have been selected.

CORN—Arrives in small quantities and in sold at 25c for new from wagon, and 30c from store. Old continues at 30c from wagon, and 35 from store.

COAL.—There is but little serving and rates have advanced slightnuss, little sold at 98 by the boat load, retail reports the ateamer Memphis sunk above Baton prices not alieved since our last report.

COTTON YARNS.—No change in prices. Pinahurgh being held at 7,8 and 90.; according in numbers.

CATTLE —slates of Beeves at from 32 to 44 per cm 1.

CATTLE Sales of Seeves at 170m 35 to 44 per cwl.
Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according in quality. Hogs \$3 to 35
gross. Lambe \$1 to 1 50. Calvestor veal \$2 to 3. Cows
and Calves \$15 in 25.
(The number of cattle, &c., slaughtered each week Brig. Gen. Price and A. A. A. Gen. Prince, for city consumption, embraces about the following mount, 725 head of calife, 600 sheep and Lambs 400 like and 200 Calves. The rates remain the same as quoted last week.
DRY GO(1DS.—Cabot A, Sci; Allegheay D, 9; laferior brands Tarke; A C A Tieks 14e; Methun do 16@12c; other brands 9 to 16c; brown Drillings 8@9c; bleached Goods 6 to 10c; blue Prints, Pail River, 10c; 61e, do do

caused the market to recode and wa now quote \$4.60 as the asking price for round lots. Not much striving. FEATHERS—Continue at 25 to 28c per lb.

FUEL-Wood remains about the same \$225 to \$2.50 per cord GUNNY BAGS-Some lots held at 200. Market actation is the for good and IT to 19 for second hand.

this article have been received this week. We quote the artarket firm at \$6.26 50 P cwt, at which rates we of a newspaper started at Santa Fe by a couple of Americans, Messrs. Hovey & Davis, and called the Santa Fe Republican. Its date was 17th day, at Huffman, Maxey & Sherlock's Fork House, at

cer writes, that the number of entigrants who have shipped from Liverpool from January 1st rived at Santa Fe on the 11th. The troops in Some worth 4c. Tennessee cold blast, \$30 per ion.

1. ARD.—Sales of new are made at 71,098c. Vary hule

MADDER.-The quotations are a little under our last.

fora at 30c.
(11LS - Lard Oil from Factory, is quoted at 70c per gallon, and Linsord Oil at 58 to 80e per gailon-a decline FOTATOES-Are selling from store at \$1 00 to 1 15.

34,00; tilasting at 3,50,001,75.
SUGAR,—We have no change to notice, the market Norte, ten miles the other side of Albaquerque. Norte, ten miles the other side of Albaquerque. hebig axtremely dull, with very light transactions. Wa hebig axtremely dull, with very light transactions. Wa hebig axtremely dull, with very light transactions. white do at 84 to 9c. white do at 85 to 90. Singo he above was written, we heer of a sale of 17 hide new Sugar, of lair quality, at 50. SHOT.—Worth 91 30 by the keg, and 1 35 by the keg.

> SALERATUM—Is retailing at 91 and 10c.
> SEEDS.—From store, we quota Seed Rye at 60c per bush; liturer \$18525; Tiroothy, (pure) \$3.00\$3.50; Red Top 75c; Orchard Grass, 90c to \$1; Blua Grass (clean) \$1.50; Blue Grass (stripe) 622\$485.
> STARCH.—We quote a very superior srtic'e, moda from the best when, at 6 cis.—at which price large quantities are sold each week from the manufactory of Mosare Gwathmen & Tyler, on Main street. Sales from store at 61 cents.
> TALLOW.—74 to 8c. SALERATUS-Is retailing at 94 and 10e

at \$2.00, 2.40, and 2.45. No rates at Plant

a day. Maren this week at Toild's amount to 69 hhds at follow ng range of prices: For first rate from

\* Secund

\* Third For first rate from

Wittisk V.-A decline has been experienced in this ricle. We now quota at IKO192c, for Raw, and fee, article. We now quota at 18@190c. WHEAT,—There is not much arriving. We quote k dali at 80c.
WIDOL.—Picked and Tuh washed 23c
WINDOW GLASS—Best article of 8 l

50 per bbl. and other kinds \$1 50, GINSENG--Declined some little from last week's figuras, worth 25c per ib.

HEMP -Wa notice that considerable quantities of

September. A number of Items are quoted from S4,00, astt.

NOPS Western are worth 114 per 1b. Eastern, baied September. A number of Items are quoted from it. It is stated that at a fandango, in Santa Fo, on the 13th September, Wm. It. Bolt was killed by a pistol shot, fired by Christian Milt, of the by a pistol shot, fired by Christian Milt, of the by large quantities from river.

A reliliery. The offender was in custody. Col.

Shill—We have no change to notice in Kanawha. SALT—We have no change to notice in Kanawha. the prices being regulated by the company. We quote at 30c per bushel, and inspection.

SUAP—No 1, worth 44c.

WINDOW GLASS—Seet article of s by 10 states of per box, and for 18 by 12, \$5 is asked.

WHUE LEAD—No change from last quotation. The is solling at 1 20 to 175, No. 1 at \$1 45 to 1 00.

EXCHANGE.—Exchange an N. lork, Philadelphia Baltimore and Roston 1 to 2 premium. Transmen Bank Notes 12 per cent discount; 10tho do 2 per cent discount; 10tho do 3 per cent discount; 10tho discount;

it is worth 12 to 15c.

NATES — Amorted at \$1.874 to \$4.50.

(IATS—From wagon are bought at 25c and sold from POWDER.—We quote for different qualities, as follows: Du Pont's Rifle at \$5.5% a6,60. Kentneky Rifle 5.25 a5,50; Hayley Mills 4.5625.00, Western Rifle 3.75 LURSON NEW YORK

I saw old Autumn In the misty morn Stand shadowless like sllence, listening To slience, for no lovely bird would sing Into his hollow ear from woods forlorn. Nor lowly hedge nor solitary thorn;— Shaking his languid locks all dewy bright With tangled gossamer that feil by night, Pearling his coronet with golden corn. Where are the songs of Snmmer?-With

Op'ning the dasky eyeltds of the South, Till shade and silence waken up as ouc, And Morning sings with a warm odorous mouth.

Where are the merry birds? Away, away, On panting wings through the inclement skies, Lest owls should prey Undazzled at noon-day And tear with horny beak their lustrous eyes.

Where are the blooms of Summer ?- In the West, Blushing their last to the last sunny hours, Where the mitd Eve by sudden Night is presi Like tearful Preserpine, snatched from her flowers To a most gloomy breast. Where is the pride of summer—the green prime; The many, many leaves all twinkling? Three

On the mossed eim; three on the aaked lime Trembling-and one upon the old oak tree! Where is the Dryad's Immortality?-Gone into mournful cyprus and dark yew, Or wearing the loag gloomy winter through In the smooth holly's green eternity.

The sourcel gloats on his accomplised hoard, The aute have brimmed their garners with ripe grain, And honey-bees have stored

The sweets of Summer in their luscious cells; The swallows all have winged across the But here the Autumn melancholy dwells, And sighs her tearful spells Amongst the sunless shadows of the plain

Alone, alone, Upon a mossy stone, She sits and reckons ap the dead and goae. With the last leaves for a love rosary, Whilst all the withered world looks drearily, Like a dim picture of the drowned past In the hushed miad's mysterious far away, Doubtful what ghostly thing will steal the las Into that distance, gray upon the gray.

O, go and sit with her, and be o'ershaded nder the langaid downfail of her hair : She wears a coronal of flowers faded Upon her forehead and a face of care :-There is enough of withered every where To make her bower-and enough of gloom ; There is enough of sadness to invite, If only for the rose that died-whose doom Is Beauty's the that with the living bloom Of conscions cheeks most beautifies the light; There is enough of sorrowing, and quite Eaough of bitter fruits the earth doth bear

Enough of chilly droppings for her bow: Enough of fear and shadowy despair. To frame her cloudy prison for the soul

### The Three Voices.

What saith the past to thee? Weep! Truth is departed: Beanty hath died like the dream of a sleep. Love is faint-hearted; Trifles of sense, the profoundly unreal, Scare from our spirits God's holy tdeal-So, as a funeral-beil, slow and deep, So tolls the past to thee! Weep!

How speaks the present hour? Act. Walk, upward glancing; So shall thy footsteps in glory be tracked, Slow, but advancing Scorn not the smailness of daily endeavor; Let the great meaning eanobie it ever; Droop not o'er efforts expended in vain; Work, as believlag labor to gain.

What doth the future say? Hope! Turn thy face suuward! Look where the light fringes the far rising slope; Day cometh onward Though so long be twilight delaying Let the first suabeam arise on theo praying; Fear not for greater is God by thy side. Than armies of Satan against thee allied!

### The Living and the Dead.

I will notice a few instances of the strange picturesque superstitions with which the poor Irishman, in happier times, loved to encircle the memory of his dead.

On a fine day in autumn, about two years since, as a friend of mine who resides in a wild district of the south, was walking on the road near his house, he overtook a countryman returning from the next market-town. He was a stout, middle-aged man, tolerably well dressed, and evidently belonging to the class of small farmers. After the customary salutations, (in no country do strangers, meeting casually on the road, greet each other more cordially than in Ireland,) Mr. - entered into conversation with him, as they walked along

"This is a fine day for the country, your honor: thanks be to God for it." "It is indeed," replied Mr. ---, "and

pleasant weather for walking. Have you "Why, middling, sir; my little place is

about five miles off, up at Gurthunowen." "I suppose you were at M- this morn-"I was, then, sir, just doing a trifle

business at the market; for herself \* was n't able to go in to-day, and I had to sell some fresh eggs and young chickens for her." "You seem to have been purchasing also," said Mr. - , looking at a large brown-

paper parcel, which he carried under his The man's countenance changed. "

was, your honor," he said, in a mournful now I was able to buy the makings of a cloak for my little girl.'

"That will make a very nice cloak in-

"It cost two guineas, sir; and though I'm warm, like a pet lamb, might be suffering them. now for the want of it. So we set to work. "Tis no good for ye, ye mane spalsaving every penny we could scrape togeth. peens," shouted the leader of the mountain er, till we'd have enough to buy her a good party. "'Twas well we licked ye last fair one; and though the sorrow and the lone day, when poor Denis was to the fore-and someness is burting our hearts yet, still 't is why would'nt we do as much now to save in order to profit by what we have learned, the house.'

"In Ireland, "herself" is the term invariably which was by no means slack or slow in of chancery is to common law. and emphatically employed by the peasant to coming, he brandished his shillelagh, and, designate his spouse, when apeaking in the third followed by his friends, rushed on to the Jealousy is the fear or apprehension of justice. This they endeavor to do; but the oustom was the safest; then the sick were person; the masculine pronoun being similarly pplied to him by his better half.

need a cloak to shelter her there."

touching his hat; "I suppose she won't." And in the other place, of dreadful pun. garment can avail as a covering." "True for your honor."

WEST FORM A STREET

ieve what we deny, that there is a third all accounts it is a very hot place—what over the cold corpses of them that desarve could she want of a cloak there?"

"Some of them," replied the father, earthoughts of the father and mother that known you're an honest, sinsible man;

large enough to cover both; your daughter's tunding the likes of him with water ?". spirit might then find shelter under it, without depriving your wife of its use."

er's heart, when she's going to mass or to here as well as you, and the never a sod market, to think she has the sperrit of her shall be laid this blessed day on Tade Cal.

This is the substance of a bona fide condistricts. Near the towns, of course, such yer tongues." superstitions have dwindled away, and the "Oh! as to prate and palaver," retorted eration. Even now, it is often difficult to ing argufying here with me." ing any latent disposition to mock, will of have to draw the first pale of water. ten discover curious corners and recesses of This well-timed suggestion seemed to give award large damages—large as compared scribed, with a course of asses milk and the broken heart," the Irish mind. Old customs and traditions general satisfaction. It was immediately with what would formerly have been thought Chielana snake-broth; our heretical friend, ments to which they probably owe their ori- the good Father Jerry, whom repeated ut- lies with the present practice; and it is well gin, are often, when explained, interesting tacks of gout had rendered less active than to strengthen the practice by upholding the later times, the imaginative spirit, which portion of his pastoral duties which included The two kinds of cases do not rest ex-

I was struck with an instance of this which fell lately under my own observation, in the mountain district of the south to which I have before alluded. A belief is entertained there, and very generally, I think, in other places, that the last person nterred in a churchyard is compelled to draw water for the refreshment of the souls in purgatory, until lie is relieved by a new comer. When, therefore, it happens that two funerals are fixed to take place on the same day, the hurry, the racing the fighting that occur between the rival parties, each wanting to secure precedence of interment for their friend, defy all tlescription. On such occasions, it will sometimes happen that the coffins are fractured in the struggle, and the cold, ghastly faces of their occupants become exposed, presenting a horrid and reproachful contrast to the flushed, angry countenances that surround them. Sometimes the scene ends in bloodshed; more frequently the weaker party yield the was. with a bad grace, indeed, and generally inspired with thoughts of peace by the cogent arguments of the officiating pastor's horsewhip, which, potent in its office as the trideut of Neptune-pungent in its applicaion as the sceptre of Ulysses, when it visited Thersites' back-seldont fails to quell

In the village of I--- there is an old church-yard whose narrow precincts are already filled with graves; yet, as it lies in the centre of a large parish, funerals arrive there very frequently. The grounds of a friend of mine adjoin it; his flower-garden is, indeed, divided from it only by two low fences, and a narrow lane between, so that the inexpressibly mournful tones of the Irish cry are often heard distinctly there, contrast. voice. "After two years' saving, 'tis only ing painfully with the sweet song of birds, and all the joyous melodies of summer time. One day, as Mr. - was standing in his As he spoke, he opened the parcel, and garden, he saw a long procession appearing the two parties approaching. They mut at not only is she secured a fragment of the churchyard gate, and for a moment, bargain which he refuses to fulfil, but by displayed its contents, a piece of fine blue slowly down a path made through the heather, and the wild sound of wailing that floatdeed," said my friend, smiling. "Your ed faintly on the breeze, told the reason of daughter will outshine all her neighbors the sad array. As they approached nearer, the bearers of the coffin quickened their pace almost to a run, followed by their coma poor man, 't is no more I'd think of that panions; and when they reached the road than of the mud under my feet, if 't would which led towards the churchyard, they bring ase or comfort to the soul of my darl. dashed forward with a speed most unsuited ing. Ah, ma colleen bawn!" he cried, to their solemn errand. The reason was clasping his hands in sudden agony, "the soon evident. Passing a turn of the road, fifteen years you were left to me ran by as in the opposite direction, there appeared pliteen years you were left to me ran by as another fineral, approaching with equal range of the fairest and bushels on upland soil, I proceed to give her of Coom Rhue, and as pleasant as if the pidity. At the moment that they came in herself on her knews, and raising her stream experience of the man usually much exwarm summer stopped with them always. sight, both parties were about equally near But the dark day came at last;—and when the goal; and it seemed impossible to tell the mother and I saw you stretched before which would win the race. A race indeed her lifeus, as cold and as white as the snowdrift on it was, for the rival bearers, exchanging the hill, we thought the life within ourselves a loud shout of defiance, rushed on as rawas gone forever! I ax your pardon, sir, for talking so wild; but indeed there was all the formula to regard the man in the same that he was all to repair accidents; and there that knows the consequences, the woman for talking so wild; but indeed there was all to repair accidents; and there that knows the consequences, the woman for talking so wild; but indeed there was all to repair accidents; and there are that knows the consequences, the woman for the was all to repair accidents; and there are the was all to repair accidents. few in the whole country like our Nelly. ple from the mountain saw that their direct him go to your well for the water!" Even when she was a slip of a child, going to the school, Father Jerry himself would to the school t stop her every Sunday after the chatechiz, on the enemy. No sooner thought of than to stroke her fair head, and tell her she an. accomplished. With the most reckless dis-since. swered the best of them all. Well, after a regard of crushed flowers and trampled mother and I had time to take some comfort mischief they were doing one whom, never. thing very good about him. We were once one probably the more innocent; it has a minerals in its bowels. The external refrom the two boys that were left us—it be. theless, they all loved and respected. They gan to give us sore trouble to think that she gained the churchyard, but owing to the when I said to him, "citizen John, this is a

for the Cartys!"\_

And, without waiting for his foe's retort, combat. Furious and deadly would have superiority; envy our uneasiness under it,

. "Surely," said Mr. -, "if your daughter been the affray-indeed, at its conclusion, be, as I hope she is, in heaven, she will not the candidates for sepulture would scarcely have been limited to two, but just at the "No, sir," replied the man, reverently critical moment, five or six well-armed "peeleis" were seen advancing. The constuble who headed them was a shrewd elderishment, it is equally certain that recearthly by man, thoroughly versed in the character of the people, and "up" to all their ways. He did not make any hostile demonstration, "Well," continued thy friend, "you be-but, interposing boldly between the parties. eve what we deny, that there is a third "For shame, boys," he said, "for shame, place, which you call purgatory; but by to be fighting and destroying one another

better usage at your hands." "Mr. Nagle," said the leader of the Calnestly, "do be very cold there. In parts of laghans, lowering his brandished cudgel-a it, there's a dale of frost, and snow, and pacific movement which produced a pause sleet, and hail; and how do I know but my between the combatants on both sides-"I'm darling child might be there, thinking hard satisfied to lave it all to you, for 't is well wouldn't get a cloak to cover her? Any though, not being of our profession, 't is n't way, 't will be made, and left in the house; rasonuble to suppose you'd feel the same as herself may take the luan of it to wear at we do in regard of the other world. How. times; but 't will be Nelly's cloak, and andever, you see, we won the race fair; and ready for her there when she wants it." I put it to you, now, is it right that them "In that case," said Mr. —, "it would, I shingauns forninst you should bury their think, be a good plan if you had it made friends first, and have Thady Callaghan at-

"Hould yer tongue!" exclaimed the warlike chief of the Cartys; "'t is happy and "That's very true; indeed, sir, I never proud the best Callaghan that ever handled thought of that before. Place God, I'll have a spade ought to be, to put his hands under it done; and, sure 't will comfort the moth- the feet of a Carty! Whether or no, we're colleen baten along with her undernathe the lughan's grave, till we have our own Denis

handsomely settled." "'T is folly to talk that way, man, while versation: the firm persuasion entertained every mother's son of us here is able and by the poor father that the departed possess willing to fight you-ay, und to take the a sort of semi-corporeal existence, is very cunsate well out of you, too, and show that general among the peasantry in the remote your fists, at the best of times, arn't aqual to

present general diffusion of education thro'. his adversary, "'t is aisy seen who has the the land will probably tend to banish them most of it; but you might as well get holy completely from the minds of the rising gen- wather out of a minister's wig as he stand-

draw from the mountaineer a candid con- "Whist, boys, whist, with that unsignified fession of his faith in such matters. Does talk, said Nagle, "and let me insense you he suspect that you are quizzing him- and at wantst into the rights of the matter. 'T is his perception of the slightest approach to a sin and a shame for any two sets of Chrisbadinage is quick beyond expression; he im- tians, let alone neighbors, to be fighting mediately either shelters himself under a most with one another, like wild bastes, over the natural appearance of stupid civility, agree- bodies of the dend. Callaghans and Cartyn, ing with everything your honor says; or, if you seemed both of you to come up purty the humor takes him, and that he sens you much about the same time. New, I'd are a British tourist, bent on making your-self thoroughly acquainted with all the ry-l see him coming towards us now, chameleon shades of Irish character during walking, poor man, as fast as the gout will a three weeks' excursion, he will be likely let-what's to hinder him, I say, from stand. to cram you with a series of as improbable, ing right between the two graves, and read. not to say impossible, fictions, as ever graced ing the service for both at wanst. Then the hot-pressed pages perpetrated by an er- you may lower the two corpses into the rant and arrant cockney. Those, however, ground exactly at the same moment ; so that who reside amongst them, and converse with Sir Isaac Newton hiraself, that flogged the for seduction and breach of promise of marthem skilfully and kindly, without betray- world at algebra, couldn't tell which would riage. In both kinds of actions, juries, at which no determination was come to un

pagan mona. neurl upon, to the great joy and relief of reasonable. The better reason, however, alike to the poet and the antiquary. In heretufore in the discharge of that ardnous enlightened juries with approval. vided between the departed.

as his humble neighbor. threatenings of hostility drowned the phin. The law in a degree restores her attractivetive tones of grief. Mr. - immediately nesshastened townrds the ground, and when he arrived there, saw with pleasure that the weaker party had resolved to yield. Already the priest's voice was heard reading

to make a man forget that there is any necessity for treason !"-Coleridge.-Table

In order to learn we must attend; and

True honor is to honesty, what the court

The Bullders.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Ail are architects of Fate, Working in these walls of Time; Some with massive deeds and great; Some with ornaments of thyme.

Nothing useless is, or low; Each thing in its place is best, And what seems but idle show, Strengthens and supports the rest. For the structure that we raise,

Time is with materials filled;

Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build. Truly shape and fashion these; Leave no yawning gaps between; Think not, because no man sees, Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art, Builders wrought with greatest care Each minute and unseen part; For the gods see everywhere. Let us do our work as well.

Both unseen and the seen;
Make the hoate where gods may dwell, Benutiful, entire and clean. Else our lives are incomplete,-Standing in these walls of Time, Broken stair-ways, where the feet

Stumble as they seek to citmb Build to-day, then, strong and sare, With a firm and ample base; And uscending and secure Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we atlain To those turrels, where the eye Sees the world as one vast plain And one bonadless reach of sky.

[From the L lerary Gazette.] Hong.

SY CHARLES SWAIN. nate those wild spirits that either are crowling, As if of the aun they had more than their share. More botslerous far than a nor-wester blowing,

Or sunk to the uttermost depths of despatr. live me the firm nature that, tranquil and fear-Some hope 'midst the tide of misfortune can find;

Nor too sanguine to-day, nor to-morrow too But reason the rudder that governs the mind.

Phose weathercock-feelings that ever seem fated To change their direction whatever winds draw: ne moment depressed, iu another elated-

Now led by a feather, now lost by a straw: ve me the true heart upon which there's reliance. Ere known what the hour's passing humor may plau; ne that laughs at slight cares, or can bid then

And bear the misfortunes, erect, like a man

The Real "Protection of Females." The progress of a wiser humanity on the subject of social questions is strikingly happened to accidentally call on a person shown in the verdicts which juries give in actions for two classes of injury to womenwith increasing steadiness of perseverance,

still dwells amidst our highlands, has given promiscuous flagellation. After the simulactly on the same grounds. The requireform and consistency to many a strange tancous interment of the bodies, all present ments of equity in the instance of breach idea connected with the abode and occupadispersed peaceably to their several homes;
of promise are clear. A promise to marry
perfectly satisfied that, in consequence of is like any other civil bargain, with the Nagle's ingenious expedient, the purgatorial difference that it affects the prospects of a labor of water-carrying would be fairly di- whole life. Certain injuries cannot be remedied, and they are often the severest. Soon afterwards a circumstance occurred in No unjount of damages could have conthe same place, somewhat similar to the soled Julia of Verona for the loss of her above, yet also differing from it. Mr. - beloved Proteus-pitiful rescal as every had been very kind and constant in visiting reader of Shakspeare may think him. Disand relieving a poor man who lived at some appointment at losing a promised fortune, the blame. The medicos exhibit considedistance, and who had long been inflicted though it may be bitter, is scarcely a fit subwith an incurable disease. His dim eyes ject for compensation, inasmuch as the gift used to brighten, and his thin hands were of a fortune is not a thing necessarily imclasped together, as, with all the fervor of plied in marriage. The proper object of an Itish heart, and all the cloquence of an compensation is implied by the nature of Irish tongue, he was wont to invoke un- the injury so far as it is the breach of a civil whenever appearances will in anywise jusnumbered blessings on the head of the visit. bargain. When a woman accepts a promsought to direct his mind towards the things pects of settlement in life that mmy lie in Spanish Junta is in affairs of peace or war of the eternal world. At length he died, other quarters—other suiturs receive no en. peans Julius is in analis di peace of war of the eternal world. At length he died, other quarters—other suiturs receive no en. need not be explained; and these are like Burial. and his family were left desolate anourners. couragement, and the property in her affectine rest, they either do nothing, or what They were poor—miserably so—and could tions is reserved to the promiser. That is they do do, is done badly. At these meetnot afford "a handsome wake;" but, when the quid pro quo; and it is often a very ings from three to seven Medicos de apelathe day of interment arrived, the remains of large quid for a very worthless quo. If the cion, consulting physicians, attend, or more, Daniel Lynch were followed to the grave courtship lasts a long time—and in a case according to the patient's purse: each goes by a weeping train of relatives, whose hearts reported this week it lasted for ten years—to the sick man, feels his pulse, asks him swelled with sorrow, deeper perhaps and the lady consents, on the faith of the bar-some questions, and then retires to the next more sincere than is some times found under guin, not only to waive apportunities that room to consult, generally allowing the inrapes and sable drapery. Their number, she might otherwise have, but prohably to valid the benufit of hearing what passes. owever, was few when compared with the pass without using a single opportunity in The Protomedico, or senior, takes the chair; crowds that thronged towards the house of that part of her life when her attractions and while all are lighting their cigars, the a rich farmer, who had died on the same are in the fullest flower. Whether the family doctor opens the case, by stating the day, and was to be buried at the same hour courtship lasts a long time or a short, she birth, parentage, and history of the patient, becomes a deserted woman-a "leavings," his constitution, the complaint, and the It so happened, that Mr. —— was again and obnoxious to that cowardly contempt medicines hitherto prescribed. in his garden, engaged in the pleasant task which prevails with the common run of of cultivating his flowers, and watering people for all who have been slighted, them from a clear well, which bubbled up Hence, her prospects of settlement elsestreams-'diamonds enchased in a setting as nearly as possible to place her in statu of emeralds," a jeweller might call them, quo. That cannot, of course, actually be if a jeweller happened to be taken poetical, done: but an approximation to equity can -this spring was distinguished for the sweet- be made. If the promise-breaker is comness and clearness of its waters. He look- pelled to give her the minimum of income ed up, as the keening met his ear, and saw which as his wife she might have expected, the two parties approaching. They mut at not only is she secured a fragment of the loud sounds of contention and mutual giving the possession of some little means Spaniards and their Country.

"Desertæ et multa querenti

In the case of seduction, the justice of somewhat more old fashioned than their weeks."-Bacon.

is only by a kind of stretching of the law the patient dies, the doctor and the disease that juries can really attain to a substantial bear the blame. Perhaps the old Iberian

way ought not to be imposed upon them. of casual passengers was asked, whose pre-The law itself might very equitably pre- scriptions were quite as likely to answer as far from injuring society, is one of the great sume that the seducer intended to bear his images, relics, snake-soup, or milk of al- instruments of its refinement and exaliadue share of the responsibility, and that if monds or asses:he neglected to do so he had practically

committed a breach of implied compact. It may be said, we know, that to recognize a direct claim would be a premium to vice, by removing part of the penalty on seduction. A saying very partially true, and very generally false. Exactly as it the kingdom.-London Spectator.

gossip, share their puchero, purse and tobac- Spaniard's and their Country. co. They rule the husband through the women and the nursery, nor do they allow their exclusive privileges to be infringed on. Etiarrive when the patient, in an apoplectic fit, Fairies .- Aubrey. was foaming at the mouth and wrestling with death; all this time a strange doctor was sitting quietly in the next room smoking his cigar at the brasero, the chafing dish, with the women of the family. Our friend instantly took thirty ounces from the sufferer's arm, not one of the Spanish party even moving from their seats. Thus Apollo preserved him! The same medical gentleman who had an inflammation in the corner many consultations had been previously held, til at the last, when sea bathing was prediseased part with caustic. When this application was reported at the next consultation: the native doctors all crossed themwas increased when the patient recovered in evitably enter the heart of youth—and be-

look as wise as possible, shake their heads before the women, and always magnify the over the world, since all physicians can either kill or cure the patient; in the first event they get greater credit and reward. having been heyond the reach of art, bears rable ingenuity in prolonging an apparent gether—a rare exception in Spa n—and play into each other's hands. The family doctor,

The senior next rises, and gives his opinion, often speaking for half an hour; the previous treatment, or make some insignificant alteration: the only certain thing is to appoint another consultation for the next disappears, conquered by further reflections to the latter can be altogether expelled from it at a minappoint another consultation for the next tion. day, for which the fees are heavy, each taking from three to five dollars. The consultation often lasts many hours, and becomes at last a chronic complaint.—Forp's

compensation is not so palpable; but we coats. Their grand recipe in the first inthe solemn service over the rich man's grave, think that on inquiry it proves to be quite stance is to do nothing beyond taking the I wonder the ancient mythology never while poor Duniel's friends drew moodily as sound. "Volenti non fit injuria" must fee and leaving nature alone, or, as the set shows Apollo enamored of Venus, considaside, and bent their eyes on his humble be taken with a qualification : willinguess phrase has it, dejar a la naturaleza. The pring the remarkable deserence that wit has coffin. Mr. - went towards them, must be accepted as being limited to that young, and those whose constitutions are paid to beauty in all ages. The orientals wishing to speak some words of comfort, which the willing party really understands. strong, and whose complaints are weak, do act more consonantly, when they suppose but they seemed not to regard him. At lu cases of seduction there is a remarkable well under the healing influence of their the nightingale enamored of the rose; the ing eyes towards his face, cried, with a voice ceeds that of the woman, while that evil art, every where works wonderful cures. as earnest as though she were begging for consequences to her are altogether in ex. The Sangrado will say that a Spanish man cess of any risk which he muy run; in the or woman is more marvellously made than ways of sorrow give to our little life the "Ali! Mr. ---, 'tis yourself that was great majority of cases, the victim is quite a clock, inasmuch as his or her machinery false appearance of too much length; in sequences—the degradation, the loss of so. not be in a hurry to take it to pieces when a will of society. Society, therefore, would time for their application arrives, are simple, be quite right to see that its penalty does and are sought for rather among the vegetafall on one alone of the offenders, and that bles of the earth's surface than from the the immediate responsibility is to be fasten- lard, applied to the abdomen, sinapisms and died without a cloak, and that maybe the intervening hedges, which had to be sur. fine place to talk treason in!" "Nay! citicrathur that we kep all her life tender and mounted, their rivals were there before zen Samuel," replied he, "it is rather a place required to aid her in sustaining the bur-It is a pity, however, that the law should dies, the tisanes, the Leches de Almendras, come before juries in so confused and im- de Burras, decoctions of rice, and so forth, perfect a state. The women, the party succeed each other in such regular order, injured, has no direct claim for damages; that the patient scholar has nothing to do but they can only be extracted from the seducer by virtue of a legal fiction, under fa.

Satires.' In no country, however, can all proud the mother and I will be to see it handsomely made, and waiting for her in ter-carrier to one of your breed. Hurroo thinks who reflects.—Coleridge. ter's "services." Now that is a question para la muerte"—"There is a remedy for wholly beside the justice of the case, and it everything except death." If by chance

"Aud, doctor, do you really think 'That asses' milk I ought to drink?

It cured yourself, I grant, is true, But then't was mother's milk to you." Many of the prescriptions of Spain are local, and consist of some particular spring, to spiritualize our nature. Poetry has a some herb, some animal, or some particular and very generally laise. Exactly as it some nero, some nero, some nero, such a air, or place, or bath is recommended, Its great tendency and purpose is, to carry law would entail responsibility on another; which, however, is said to be very dangerous, the mind beyond and above the beaten, it would operate as a check on seducers, and a powerful one—for all deceivers of women are mean men. The prospect of hav- thousand: near Cadiz is Chiclana, to which it more profound and generous emotion. It ing to pay heavily for their "successes" the faculty invariably transport those pawould convert many Don Juans into Scipios. tients whom they cannot cure, that is, about back the freshness of early feeling, revives And be it remembered, that in appealing to ninety-five in the hundred; so in chronic the relish of simple pleasures, keeps un. the motives of the seducer, the law would act at once upon the first offender. Such responsibility, indeed, would do more real fail, then a broth made of a long, harmless good in any single county than a bill like snake, which abounds in the aromatic wastes Mr. Spooner's is likely to effect all over near Barrosa. We have forgotten the gene- and loftiest feeling, spreads our sympathies ric name of this valuable reptile of Esculapius, one of which our naturalists should SPANISH PHYSICIAN.—Most Spaniards take alive, and either breed from it in the brightness of its prophetic visions, helps who can afford it have their family or bolster Regent's Park, or at least investigate his faith to lay hold on the future life." doctor, the Medico de Cabecera, and their comparative anatomy with those exquisite consessor. This pair take care of the bodies vipers which make, as we have shown, such and souls of the whole house, bring them delicious pork at Montanches .- Ford's

DAYS BEFORE BOOKS .- In the old ignorant times, before women were readers, the quette is the life of a Spaniurd, and often his history was handed down from mother to death, since every one has heard (the Span- daughter, &c., and William of Malmsbury iards swear it is all a French lie) that Phillip III. was killed rather than violate a Venerable Bede to his time, out of old form. He was scated too near the fire, and, although burning, of course as king of Spain from Bede to him. So my nurse had the the impropriety of moving himself never entered his head, and when he requested one of I. in ballad. Before printing, Old Wives' his attendants to do so, none, in the absence Tales were ingenious; and since printing of the proper officer whose duty it was to came in fashion, till a little before the Civ. superintend the royal chair, ventured to take il Wars, the ordinary sort of people were that important liberty. In case of sudden not taught to read. Now-a-days, books are emergencies among her Catholic Majesty's common, and most of the poor people unsulijects, unless the family doctor be pres. derstand letters; and the many good books ent, any other one, even if called in, gene. and variety of turns of affairs, have put all rally declines acting until the regular Escu. the old fables out of doors. And the dilapius arrives. An English medical friend of vine art of printing and gunpowder have ours saved a Spaniard's life, by chancing to frightened away Robin Good fellow and the

ton Irving, "which has long twined its shall be never the wiser; the secrets be graceful foliage about the oak, and been would not utter to a chemist for an estar lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the God screens us evermore from premature hardy plant is rifted by the thumler-bolt, ideas. Our eyes are holden that we cannot cling round it with its caressing tendrils, see things that stare us in the face, until the and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is hour arrives when the mind is ripened; then beautifully onlained by Providence, that we behold them, and the time when we saw woman, who is the mere dependent and or. them not is like a dream. - Emerson. nament of man, in his happier hours, should of the eye : on questioning he found that be his stay and solace when smitten with THE WAR.—The following lines, by Coleradge, sudden calamity, winding herself into the are not inappropriate to our country at the prerugged recesses of his nature, tenderly sup- sent time. porting the drooping head, and binding up

to think how the purest and dearest tie that The poor wretch who has learnt his only prayers can exist—that which binds the parent to To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father the child, and the child to the parent-is Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute doomed to sever by the very course of na. And technical in victories and defeats. ture; that a new and vivid emotion will infore that emotion, how cold and feint seems Like mere abstractions, empty sounds to which As a general rule at the first visit, they all that was held precious before! And yet, so inextricably blended are happiness and sorrow on earth, that fortunate, thrice and sorrow on earth, that fortunate, thrice | Were goted without a pung; as if the wreich fortunate, are they who have such ties to | Who fell in battle, doing bloody deeds,

Time's Changes .- Nature hath form isned one part of the earth, and man another The treasures of time lie high, in wins, coins, and monuments, scarce below the roots of some vegetables. Time bath endless rarities, and shows of all varieties; which reveals old things in heaven, makes lary influence apon the human character, is a new discoveries in earth, and even earth it. Irnth universally felt and understood. No one self a discovery. That great antiquity ever droams of any possibility of mistake, in es-America lay buried for a thousand years; gardens, rural walks, and arbors, and the culture or, who, kneeling beside his straw pallet, ine of marriage she usually waives all prosurn unto us .- Sir Thomas Brown's Urn er anticipated boorish rudeness, or met with ia-

for news into the country next post.." Horace Walpole.

Test or Self .- If you desire to know from "auld Nature's "prentice hand. your firmly established principles of moral worth with much greater certainty than you thing denoting that a general regard to the comcan learn them from resolutions and actions, fort of animals is extending in these days of them from a clear well, which bubbled up near the boundary edge. Even that country, famous for its thousand sparkling try, famous for i over each opinion with comments: the flash of lightning, on the occasion of a material, which is filled with common alr. The usual termination is either to confirm the previous treatment, or make some insignifi-

> PARLIAMENTARY DISPATCH.-Mr. Pophann, when he was Speaker, and the lower lar yields to the slightest movement: while Mr. house had sat long, and done in effect nothing; coming one day to Queen Elizabeth, she said to him, "Now, Mr. Speaker, what strain, and from those cramping consequences SPANISH PRESCRIPTIONS.—The prescrip. has passed in the lower house?" He and productive of stumbling or falling, followed so tions of these well-dressed gentlemen are swored, "If it please your Majesty, seven often by serious accidents. The improvement

WHAT LENDTHENS LIFE.—The winding ford of him, while he was alive; and sure, ignorant of what she incurs; the man it is has a power in itself to regulate its own monow that he's gone, and has the sore bur- that knows the consequences, the woman tions, and to repair accidents; and there- ings we give a deceptive extention to the

at his shoes and stockings.

One should not destroy an insect, one should not quarrel with a dog, without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all place where filth is allowed to accumulate. It absorbs the bad smell, and makes an excetient the courts of morality.

If any one's curse can effect damnation, it is not that of the pope, but that of the

The style of letters, perhaps, should not

rise higher than the style of refined conver-Every good poet includes a critic: the re-

task of virtually remodelling the law in that exposed outside their doors, and the advice in a stranger, than any other foibles.

verse will not hold.

POETRY .- Dr. Channing says, "Poetry, gives it a respite from depressing cares, and awakens the consciousness of its efficacy with what is pure and noble. In its legiti. mate and highest efforts, it has the same tendency and aim with Christianity; that is, natural alliance with our best affections spring time of our being, refines youthful love, stiengthens our interest in human nature by vivid delineations of its tenderest over all classes of society, knits us by new ties with universal being, and through the

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS .- "The great end of prudence," said he, "is to give cheerful. ness to those hours which splendor cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilerate: those soft intervals of unbended amusement. in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments or disguises which he feels, in privacy, to be tion; the end to which every enterprise and prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known, hy those who would make a just estimate of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroide. ry are alike occasional, and the mind is of. ten dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence."-Dr. Johnson.

No LEARNING WITHOUT PREPARATION. -No man can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however near to his eyes is the object. A chemist may tell his WOMAN .- "As the vine," says Washing. most precious secrets to a carpenter, and he

Boys and girls, And women, that would groan to see a child Pull off an insect's leg, all rend of war, SUNDERED TIES .- It is a painful thing The best amusement for a morning ment From curses, who knows scarcely words enough And all our dainty terms for fratricide: Terms which we trundle smoothly o'er our

> We join ao feeling and attach no form! As if the soldier died without a wound: As if the fibres of their Gudlike fraue's Passed off to Heaven, translated, and not killed, As though he had no wife to pine for him, No God to judge him!

## AGRICULTURAL.

THE INFLUENCE OF HORTSCULTURE UPON HE MAN CHARACTER .- That the habitual association civility, among the outhusiastic volaries of Fiora? Was it ever known that a rural residence, THE AGE BEFORE NEWSPAPERS .- I am tastefully planned and appropriately adorned with thoral beauties, was not the abode of refineso put to it for something to say, that I ment and intelligence? Even the scanty diswould make a memoraridum of the most improbable lie that could be invented by a door, Is an unmistakable evidence of gentle spir-Viscountess dowager; as the old Duchess its and an improved humanity within. There of Ruthland does when she is told of some may, possibly, be natures so gross, as to be instrange casualty. "Lucy, child, step into capable of perceiving the beauties of the vegetathe next room and set that down." "Lord, fluence of genuine taste—and it is said there Madam " says Lady Lucy, "it can't be are persons insensible to the charms of the sweettrue !- "Oh, no matter, child; it will do est music. But I can only imagine the existence of such unfinished specimens of our kind, as the exceptions which logiclans say are the strongest proofs of the general rule. They must, indeed, be the veriest clods that ever fell nntempered

> SKINNER'S INFLATED HORSE-COLLAR. - As a ate's notice. A great desideratum is accomplished by the equalization of the pressure of the draught on the horse's shoulders, as the col-Skinner points out that the action of the animal's fore-leg being left nnimpeded, the joint is relieved from the effects of a heavy or sudden also guards against jibbing, often caused by the harshness of the old-fashloned collar. In appearance the new collar is far lighter than the old; another recommendation is that it is airtight, and impervious to wet, or perspiration from the horse.—Jerrold's Weekly.

CHANDERRIES.—The attention of the public having been called to the culture of this delimode of cultivation as follows:-"I select a through the year-remove the top soil to the depth of two luches; this presents all grass of weeds from growing, and the plant will require no cultivation after it is set out. After the lop was removed I harrowed the ground smooth, an Some I set out on sods fourteen inches square placed in holes a little below the surface. They all flourished far beyond my expectation, th It is a fine stroke of Cervantes, when first year they put forth runners three feet loag. ber, and from April to the last of June .- Furmer's Cabinet.

CHARCOAL.-Powdered charcoal or the refuse of the heap, should be thickly atrewed over every manure of what otherwise would not only be uselesss but offensive. It also prevents the larvæ of insects from becoming flies or moths. Pigs like to eat charcoal, and are thought to fatten on it; and in the course of the summer months, I frequently have a bushel or so at a time thrown A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an more valuable that I find it worth while to buy

SMOKED MUTTON.-The editor of the Tennessee Farmer declares his preference for the evice over the bovine or the swinish race. He says on his knowledge of physiology, which none will dispute, that a pound of lean, tender mutton, can be preented at half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; and that it is infinitely healthier, in summer especially; and that those who feed on it become more muscular, and can do more work on it with more case to them-A man sooner finds out his own foibles nelves. He knows of nothing more delicious than smoked mutton hams.—Boston Cultivator-